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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Japanese Sweep On in Sumatra and Burma; Call to U. S.: Send More Aid Across Pacific; Australia Weighs Own Defense or East Indies

More weapons needed to hold East Indies and Australia, Washington is told.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — The United States must send a large part of its available military equipment to the Southwest Pacific immediately if the United Nations are to avoid even more disastrous defeats than the fall of Singapore, this country is being told by its Allies.

Asserting that the United States must run the same risks as the other anti-Axis nations, high Allied officials contend that America has sufficient military matériel on hand to insure the holding of Java, Australia and New Zealand but that these stocks will be useful only if sent across the Pacific without the slightest delay.

With the Japanese capture of the supposedly impregnable naval base of Singapore giving vital urgency to the question of bolstering Allied strength in the Far East, it is thought probable that Washington will decide that much equipment, which was being kept in this country as a protective reservoir and for the training of the rapidly expanding armed forces, will have to be transferred to the forces actually opposing the Japanese on the field.

Exact Amount Undisclosed

Although the exact amount of land, sea, and air equipment which the United States has not yet thrown into the fight in one anti-Axis sector or another is a close military secret, it is known that it accounts for a sizeable portion of all matériel produced during the past year and that it is sufficient to change the whole outlook of the war in the Far East.

High-ranking Allied officials have insisted to this Government that the equipment if doing little good in this country and that if it were sent to Java, Australia, New Zealand, or Burma the United States still would be in a far stronger defensive position than any of its Allies.

While it is agreed that the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, and the Panama Canal should be fully and strongly protected, it is argued that the fear of attack upon the West Coast of the United States is tying down sizeable amounts of equipment and a large number of troops which could serve better elsewhere. These same Allied officials express strong doubt that the Japanese would attempt a large-scale attack, let alone an invasion, along the West Coast of the United States so long as the Hawaiian Islands barred their way.

Even if such an attack were pos-

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Associated Press

Oil-Rich Palembang in Sumatra Captured by Japanese

This extensive oil area apparently is one reason for Japanese sweep into Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch destroyed $100,000,000 worth of such properties as these before the advancing Nipponese. The refinery pictured here, operated by Standard Oil of New Jersey, and another, owned by Dutch Shell, just across the Komering River (upper right) are major sources of high octane aviation gasoline in Dutch East Indies.

Japanese occupy rich Dutch oil center, troops only 40 miles from Burma Road.

By the War Editor
of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The fall of Singapore has brought with it realization not only that British sea power has been excluded from the Far East, but also that the Japanese have so completely seized the initiative as to make the defensive policy the United Nations have been pursuing almost hopeless as a means of stabilizing the situation.

Whether General Wavell's forces are accumulating at any point in the Pacific with prospects of launching an offensive was not known and probably would, in any event, be kept a close secret.

Meanwhile the flocks of parachutists that succeeded yesterday in gaining a foothold on Sumatra, largest and richest Dutch island, only 20 miles from Java, paved the way for a sizable force, which today succeeded in occupying the rich oil center of Palembang in the south of the island.

The oil installations had been largely destroyed—to the extent of $100,000,000 damage—and the Dutch had exacted a heavy price. Dutch Hurricanes and Blenheims continually strafed the fleets of barges bringing Japanese to the island. But the Japanese were prepared to pay the price for the extraordinarily rapid gains.

The same story comes from Burma, where the Japanese, despite stubborn resistance by the British Imperials, pressed on to within six miles of Thaton, across the Salween River, northwest of Martaban. Thaton is only 40 miles from the Burma Road feeding China, which the Japanese are mainly concerned to cut.

In each case the British system of distribution of troops, with some 60,000 at Singapore and presumably forces likewise relatively small in Burma and other Pacific points, has so far enabled the Japanese to greatly outnumber them, while precluding the possibility of Allied offensive at any point.

The intensive Japanese attacks in the Southwestern Pacific did not ease the situation for General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines, where, though heavy fighting had not started, the Japanese gave every evidence of preparing behind their lines for a new attack.

Singapore:

The only detailed account of the surrender of Singapore to the Japanese comes from Tokyo. According to Domei, official Japanese agency, the British made the first move for surrender at 2:30 p. m., Feb. 15, when three British officers, including Maj. C. H. D. Wild, carrying a white flag, approached the vanguard of the main Japanese forces at a sports ground some three miles north of the Bukit Timah Road, and proposed to discuss terms and conditions.

At the instruction of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Unit Commander Sugita interviewed the British officers, whereupon he rejected the British truce proposals and advised unconditional surren-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Australia Faced by Crisis in Japan's Drive

Dominion challenged as never before by inability of Allies to check Nippon's forces—Many look to America for aid—Welcome two correspondents as forerunners of help—Lack of planes criticized.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 16—The catastrophe of Singapore and its urgent and disturbing implications to the entire Pacific theater of war have struck Australia with the impact of a first angry blow at a sheltered child.

Something has happened which has challenged every established and accepted belief—something which was incredible—something for which scarcely any individual was even academically prepared.

It cannot be stressed too much that the supreme crisis for this entire part of the world is at hand. The degree of danger is a staggering shock even to a correspondent who has been through Pearl Harbor and who knows how resourceful and powerful and determined the enemy is today.

Vast Issues at Stake

The fact which strikes you powerfully here is that unless Australia throws everything into the breach supported by major British and American reinforcements every scrap of the white man's heritage in the Far East may be lost.

It is far more than just a threat to the Netherland Indies. It involves Australia, New Zealand, India and all the South Pacific Islands.

Western civilization could be pushed back within a matter of a few months and perhaps even weeks to Hawaii on the one side and Suez on the other unless Australia and America rally to the challenge. The situation is more than serious. Only courage and aggressiveness here backed by swift reinforcements can avert the Japanese blow.

Australia is in the throes today of its reactions with dawning realization that its final behavior will determine not only its place in the world, but its very existence.

The first reaction is one of bitterness and widespread public tendency to fix the blame.

The Mother Country, its Government, its military policies, and even its Prime Minister have been heavily criticized in the press and privately.

The press of the last two days has been turning attention more to the problem of what steps to take. Some have already been taken. Conscription of wealth and man power has been decreed. But the conscript army is still limited by statute to service in Australian territories. Only a volunteer army, smaller than a conscript army, may serve overseas.

Wary of Commitments

The tendency of many people is still to expect aid from America and Britain to solve the situation rather than commit Australia's forces to outposts in Australia's defense in the Netherlands Indies.

The basic situation is obvious to almost everyone. Singapore, which the Anglo-American world had been taught to regard as impregnable and which was the bulwark of the Allied positions in the Far East, is gone.

The Netherlands Indies which always hung like a protecting umbrella over the roof of Australia is in mortal peril. Should it fall the protecting umbrella would become instead a deadly platform for attacking a continent as large as the United States with a population of only 7,000,000 to defend it.

Despite the terrible danger to Australia should the Netherlands

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

'More Planes' Cry Renewed From Pacific

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—After Singapore, what?

After Singapore, Sumatra, then Java, then the rest of the Dutch East Indies in rapid succession, and perhaps even Burma as well—this will be the answer unless Britain and America are able to reinforce quickly and massively, in both men and materials, especially in airplanes, these remaining bastions of allied resistance in the Southwestern Pacific.

An enormous acceleration of production is required of the Allies if their soldiers, sailors, and airmen are to be able to forestall further disasters in the Far East by catching up and holding the Japanese, now that the American reverses at Pearl Harbor and the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse have yielded their logical payoff in the British loss of Singapore.

As Prime Minister Churchill emphasized in his speech, the defense of the British positions in that region were keyed upon the Amer-

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

British Ask More Action, Less Oratory

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—In Britain's new "darkest hour" Prime Minister Churchill has come forth with yet another grim fighting speech to hearten and spur on the British people. Over the radio last night it was the same calm, defiant Churchill—the personification of British determination in the face of disaster.

It was unity he called for more than anything last night.

Why then can one not record today the same unqualified approval which marked the reception given the Prime Minister's every word in the days of Dunkirk?

More Action Demanded

It is undoubtedly because there is a growing demand for more action and less oratory.

All ranks are closed behind Mr. Churchill in his new call to suffer "hard adverse war for many months ahead." But the Prime Minister will now have to face the strongest demands yet for the reorganization of his Ministry. Political opinion here has hardened with the actual fall of Singapore. It is now likely to demand, as soon as Commons meets, not only the revision of Cabinet personnel but also reconsideration of the recent records of some service chiefs.

The paramount demand remains that of relieving Mr. Churchill of some of the huge burden he now carries by separating the job of Prime Minister from that of Defense Minister—a change which he himself has hitherto staunchly resisted—as he has also resisted what he terms the insistence that he should find among his colleagues a scapegoat for the misfortunes of war.

But the British people have suffered in one week two of the greatest humiliations in their history—the fall of Singapore and the successful German naval sortie through the English Channel. They await a fresh lead as well as inspiring words, new evidence that the sacrifices and efforts will not be wasted by ineffective direction of the war. The press shows this to-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Churchill in darkest hour certain of ultimate victory: Page 9.

Registration in the Bay State Moves Swiftly Toward Close

Peter Saltonstall, son of the Massachusetts Governor, today joined the United States Marine Corps at its Recruiting Office in Boston.

Listing of the Nation's potential manpower available for possible military service moved swiftly toward completion today as men between 20 and 45, not previously registered, went to registration places in every city and town across the country.

Reversed Order

In Massachusetts, where 75 per cent of those eligible to register signed up yesterday, today's job of registration was comparatively simple. Other States reported a similarly high percentage of registration on Sunday as thousands took advantage of the extra day given to prevent interference with production schedules.

At Selective Service headquarters in Washington it was announced that the 9,000,000 men expected to be listed at the close of registration today would be placed on the draft rolls behind the names of the 18,000,000 men previously registered.

This reversed an earlier announcement that the new men would be integrated in the list as was done when the second draft registration was held for men of 21 years of age last summer.

From the War Department today came permission for publication of State and local draft registration totals, also altering a previous order.

Still prohibited, however, is publication of the National total of men between 20 and 44 involved in today's registration.

The revision likewise failed to affect an existing ban against disclosure of the quota of men involved in any call to military service, although names of men leaving for camp may be published locally.

The altered ruling followed protests against the original ban on any registration totals as unnecessarily secretive, but was issued without explanation.

Interesting sidelight of this third Selective Service listing was the number of fathers and sons who stood in line together at registration places over the nation to en-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Axis Seeks to Close World Pincers

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The loss of Singapore focuses attention on the probable plans of the Axis—nothing more nor less than dislocation of the United Nations by a series of gigantic thrusts on both flanks of the eastern hemisphere.

Japan's victory—to be effective from the Axis long-range viewpoint—must now be accompanied by a Nazi drive to secure Asia Minor.

Successful prosecution of such move will mean the isolation of India, disruption of the British Cape of Good Hope-Red Sea route, and separation of Australia and New Zealand from the rest of the Empire.

A black picture this, for the consummation of the effort includes the probable encirclement of China, to drop like a ripe plum into Nipponese hands whenever desired.

It means that Japan, in possession of part of the Netherlands East Indies, will be in possession of the bases to further its acquisition of the rest of the East Indian Empire with its stocks of rubber, oil, and other vital war materials. It means that Germany, once its own thrust reaches the Indian Ocean, will shortly be able to absorb the "black gold" of Iran and Iraq, so badly needed by the western Axis gasoline-borne war machine.

All these things, however, are contingent on complete Axis success on all fronts.

It is a picture which the American people should study, not with any sense of helplessness, but rather in a cold and calculated rage, determined to bury discussion of the "might have been," to erect instead an all-out war structure from our immense resources of man-power and matériel which must in time smother these efforts of our opponents.

These facts we must face. But on the credit side of the ledger there is this:

Australia and New Zealand on the eastern flank of the Indian Ocean, South Africa on the western flank, become now the bastions of the United Nations. Hawaii is the gateway to the former, the nose of Brazil to the latter, and all Africa above 10 degrees north latitude a debatable land on which both sides have roots, which may be improved.

India, awake to the menace confronting it, is a garden in which British cultivation must produce flourishing resistance.

The present battleground in the Pacific is now in the Dutch East Indies, with Australia as the base. Discussion of this problem cannot be in detail at the present, since it affects the far-flung line of

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

British Navy Blames Lack of Air Service

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 16

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes declared today that the "cruel humiliation" which the British Navy has suffered in recent weeks emphasized the "folly and blindness of those who deprived the Navy of its large and highly efficient air service 24 years ago."

In a speech, the Admiral said: "It is difficult to speak temperately of the successive governments responsible for placing such a handicap upon our Navy."

U-Boat Thought Destroyed Off East Coast by Army Flier

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The "probable destruction" of an enemy submarine off the East Coast by an Army plane was disclosed today by the Army Air Force at Governor's Island when six members of the plane's crew were awarded letters of commendation.

The Army said the bombs were dropped from 1,000 feet and that one of them exploded near the hull of the submarine. An oil slick appeared on the surface and was followed by a second slick a few moments later.

Time and location of the attack were not given.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Feb. 16 (AP)—In the first attack of the war on land of the Western Hemisphere, an enemy submarine shelled oil installations today on the Dutch West Indies Island of Aruba, 700 miles from the Panama Canal, and torpedoed three tankers off its coast.

A fourth tanker was badly damaged near the harbor of Willemstad, Curacao, 75 miles east, but did not sink, Aneta News Agency reported.

Both islands, sites of the largest and second largest oil refineries in the world, are guarded by American troops.

Aneta said only slight damage was done to the refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, target of the submarine's shells on Auba, and there were no casualties on the island.

The War: U-Boat Shells American Refinery

Caribbean: An enemy submarine shelled a refinery on the island of Aruba off Venezuela where United States troops are stationed—the first land attack of the war on the Western Hemisphere. Three tankers off Aruba were topedoed and a fourth damaged near the island of Curaçao. Dutch news agency reports said damage to the refinery was slight.

Atlantic: Probable destruction of an enemy submarine off the United States Atlantic coast by an Army bomber was disclosed by the Army Air Force. Time and location of the attack were not given.

Singapore: How many British Imperial troops were captured with the surrender of Singapore is not clear, since the Japanese report that at least some of the 60,000 or so Imperials had been evacuated prior to the surrender.

Dutch East Indies: Capture of Palembang, great oil center on Sumatra, by Japanese forces, was announced by the Japanese, although the Dutch had fired the oil wells, refineries and general installation to the value of $100,000,000 before evacuating.

Burma: Japanese were pressing on across the Salween River toward Thaton, rail center about 80 miles from the Burma Road, which it is their purpose to cut.

Libya: American-made planes shot down 20 Axis planes and damaged 10 others in a spectacular dog fight 10 miles west of Tobruk. On land British patrols were in contact with enemy forces containing armored units over a wide front from the coastal area west of Ain El Gazala to about 40 miles south.

Mediterranean: A British convoy was partly destroyed by Axis air and navy forces midway between Malta and Alexandria, the Italians claimed, with seven ships, including a destroyer, sunk.

Malta and Northern Africa: Germans claimed to have shot down 15 British planes without loss to themselves.

Sicily: British bombers attacked the East coast of Sicily, hitting the towns of Augusta, Syracuse and Floridia.

French Coast: British bombers blasted docks in the German-occupied port of St. Nazaire, apparently searching for escort vessels believed to have returned from the Dover Straits.

Russia: Soviet advances on the central front and in the White Russian areas were reported by the Russians, but both Germany and the Soviets claimed the capture of small groups of enemy troops.

National: Battleship, Destroyer Launched

The battleship Alabama was launched nine months ahead of schedule at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Over the week end the destroyer Juneau was commissioned and the destroyer Meade launched at New York; and the Army's newest transport plane, the Douglas C-54, made a successful test flight at Santa Monica, California.

A closed investigation into the fire which damaged the Lafayette, formerly the French liner Normandie, opened in New York before a specially appointed United States Navy Board headed by Rear Admiral Lamar R. Leahy.

Normal operations were resumed at the Detroit plant of the Aluminum Company of America following a walkout of 600 employees Feb. 14 which was described by a union leader as "unauthorized." Negotiations between the Aluminum Workers of America, C. I. O., and management are in progress toward a new contract.

New England: Bath Plant to Get Navy E

Bath [Maine] Iron Works will receive "E"-for-excellence pennant for production of ships vital to the war effort. [Page 2.]

Boston fishing trawlers prepared to move out into the Atlantic for the first time in six weeks following acceptance by their owners of demands of the War Labor Board. [Page 5.]

Sirens blasting and lights blinking out in tomorrow night's blackout may find New York's Mayor La Guardia flying over Boston in an Army plane with State and local officials. [Page 2.]

Washington: Landis' Views on OCD Work

James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, favors limiting the national physical fitness program to men about to enter the Army and to production workers, with entertainment aspects of the OCD eliminated, testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee, made public, disclosed. [Page 3.]

The Supreme Court overuled the Justice Department contention that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was not entitled to what the department termed "unconscionable profits" on Government contracts in the World War. The decision, 5 to 1, was sought by the Government as a guide in the present war. [Page 8.]

A $32,170,901,900 military appropriation, largest ever proposed, is scheduled to come before the House of Representatives from its appropriations committee for debate tomorrow. The measure carries $22,288,901,900 for the War Department; $5,430,000,000 in lend-lease aid for the Allies; and $3,852,000,000 for the United States Maritime Commission to build ships.

Trial of George Sylvester Viereck on charges of violating the Alien Registration Act opened in Washington District Court after Justice F. Dickinson Letts again denied a motion for removal of the case to Baltimore or elsewhere.

An immediate inventory of the vocational skills and experience of men between 20 and 44 years of age who have not entered the armed services is being planned, selective service officials said, by the use of mailed questionnaires.

Americas: Tomayo New Premier of Colombia

Luis Tomayo, former Colombian Minister to Britain, was named by President Santos as the new Minister of Government or Premier, succeeding Jorge Gartner, who resigned.

In Europe: Capital Penalty for Aiding Allies

Capital penalties for anyone aiding Americans or citizens of other countries at war with Germany to hide from the occupation authorities were decreed by the Nazis in occupied France. [Page 7.]

Prime Minister Churchill apparently was facing one of the stormiest Parliamentary sessions of career. [His week-end speech: Page 9.]

Germany will withdraw copper coins from circulation April 30.

Hungarian Parliament has been summoned for Feb. 19 to elect a Vice-Regent to serve as head of the state in the event of incapacity of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, February 16, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Sports Page	14
Christian Science Services on Radio	19	The Home Forum	12
Daily Features Page	21	The Spiritually Inevitable (With Yiddish Translation)	
Editorials	22	Women's Club Activities	4
Entertainment Timetable	11		
Financial Pages	16-18		
For Children	15		
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	19		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		
Maine Letter	4		
Radio Timetable	4		

Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Service Men Are Warned Against Careless Shop Talk in Recreation Centers

State House Is Placed On War Footing

Massachusetts State House assumed a war footing today when 50 buckets of sand were placed in strategic spots to be used in possible incendiary bomb raids.

Nicholas A. Lacey of the Capitol Police, Chief Air-Raid Warden for the State House, supervised distribution of the buckets, most of which are located on the fourth and fifth floors.

Meanwhile Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, announced that regulations governing evacuation of employees and visitors in the State House during an air-raid alarm will be posted shortly throughout the building.

In preparation for the blackout tomorrow, blackout rooms have been established in the Governor's office, the Adjutant General's office, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Public Utilities, and the State Police Headquarters at the State House so a skeleton force may be on duty as it would be during an actual air raid.

B.&A. Shop Closing Starts Inquiry

The State Public Utilities Commission today took steps to determine whether the planned closing of the West Springfield locomotive shop of the Boston & Albany Railroad is necessary in the interests of war production, as has been claimed by the Railroad.

Acting upon the orders of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Commission sent a letter to the New York Central Railroad, lesee of the B. & A., seeking to determine the necessity for discontinuance of the shops, the use of the equipment for war and raidroad purposes and the future plans of the Railroad 'so that it may be speedily determined what action the public interest requires."

Equipment of the shops has been purchased by the Van Norman Machine Tool Company of Springfield.

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Again in 1941

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

helped thousands of American families

WIN FREEDOM

from fear and want

WHILE nations fight a world war for freedom from aggression, *families* must continue to wage their struggle for the personal independence which is so vital a part of our way of life.

And New England Mutual helps win both victories —by protecting the home and assuring children's educations—by investing in Government Bonds and essential industries.

This Company has provided steadfast life insurance protection through the wars and depressions of a century—has steadily gained in strength in spite of many critical economic periods.

That this consistent growth still goes on, even in these difficult days, is evidenced by the 1941 financial statement below:

98th ANNUAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1941

Insurance in Force.....$1,658,971,000
51 millions more than ever before
36% more than at the end of 1929

New Life Insurance.....$ 127,631,000
Including Additions and Revivals
12% more than in 1940

Assets.....$ 835,967,000
Increase of $34,261,000 over last year
More than double the total at the end of 1929

Liabilities.....$ 816,962,000
Includes $8,850,000 for 1942 dividends
Includes $3,000,000 Special Contingency Fund

Unassigned Surplus.....$ 19,005,000

COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT GLADLY SENT UPON REQUEST

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

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Boston's Mayor Also Registered

Signing on the dotted line for war service is Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, one of the millions of men from 20 to 44 years, inclusive, who registered under the Selective Service Act today. Miss Margaret M. Morrissey, Secretary to the Headmaster of the Jamaica Plain High School, looks on as the Mayor registers in one of the school classrooms.

Bath Iron Works Gets Navy 'E'; 'Keep Mum, Chum,' Is Slogan

War Activities in New England

Bath Iron Works Honored—The Navy Department's high honor award, the "E" for excellence pennant, will be awarded tomorrow to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, "in recognition of outstanding results in the production of ships vital to the war effort."

Broken up and sold for junk 16 years ago, the historic Kennebec River shipyard, whose World War destroyers were known to Navy men as among the best in the world, today has more than 50 ships in Navy duty. Sixteen are destroyers. Rear Admiral William Carleton Watts, U. S. N. (Ret.), whose near half-century of Navy service coincides almost exactly with that of the Bath shipyards, will represent the Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in awarding the "E" pennant and the Bureau of Ships flag to Maine's largest warship yard. William S. Newell, President of the Bath Iron Works, will receive the honor flags.

Twelve Bay State Airports Approved—Only 12 of Massachusetts' 50-odd airports and landing fields have been re-designated as approved fields, the Civil Aeronautics Administration said today. Flying to and from all the other fields has been temporarily banned pending their adoption of Federal requirements for a 24-hour guard and the employment of approved dispatchers and clearance officers.

Airports still designated as approved are the Commonwealth, in East Boston; Muller Field, Revere; Knollwood, in Canton, and those at Falmouth, Beverly, Seekonk, Grafton, Springfield, Westfield, Athol, Burlington, and Framingham. Among those temporarily removed from the lists are the Hyannis airport to which $176,000 in Federal funds have been assigned for improvements, and the Lawrence airport to which $210,000 has been allocated.

Keep Mum, Chum—Hostesses and chaperones at the Ayer USO Recreation Center have been cautioned against "shoptalk"—especially relating to movement of troops and the size of units. Leland Stacey, Director of the center, said he had been informed by the Executive Secretary of a private social welfare agency in a near-by city that sometimes "lonesome boys get a bit confiding in telling of future plans." In another step to clamp down on disclosure of military secrets, the recreation center has abolished a "house register," in which visiting soldiers signed name, home town, organization and sometimes their present or destined locations.

Fight Talk Wanted—Veterans of the Yankee Division were told to "talk fight" if they are unable to take part in World War II. Addressing Maine members of the organization at Portland, Eliot A. Carter of Nashua, N. H., National Commander of the veterans' organization, censured those who "talk defeatist."

"You and I may not be able to do any fighting in this war but we can at least talk fight," he declared.

Lexington's Air Raid Sirens—Failure of the Lexington, Mass., fire whistle adequately to notify the townspeople in recent test air-raid alarms caused the local Committee on Public Safety to order five sirens. Delivery of the sirens was expected two weeks ago. Instead, however, came a note from the New England concern which manufactures them saying, in effect, "So sorry, Army commandeered sirens for use in Hawaii." According to Allen W. Rucker, General Chairman of the Committee, two of the five will be delivered this week—perhaps in time for tomorrow night's blackout test. Meanwhile, Lexington will have to get along with 10 toots on the fire whistle, sounded five times, as a substitute air-raid warning.

Officers' Club Opened—An officers' club for commissioned men in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard was opened recently in the Hotel Statler, Boston. Located on the fifth floor, it will offer a meeting place for officers stationed or visiting in Boston. It comprises two rooms—a lounge and a game room—and will be available to the men from 1 p. m. to midnight daily. Miss Edna F. Wells, Cambridge, has been appointed senior hostess of the club.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Concert at the New England Conservatory of Music. First event of the 75th Anniversary celebration. The Pi Kappa Lambda will play Allen Prize compositions in Jordan Hall at 8:15 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend without charge.

Tomorrow

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Spanish Portraits", will be the subject of the forenoon discussion led by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 o'clock.

Meeting of the Chromatic Club of Boston, at the Copley-Plaza. A program of music has been arranged with Lucille Monaghan at the piano and with Virginia Sellers and Edmund Boucher as the assisting artists. At 10:45 a. m.

Poetry Recitations by members of the Modern Poetry Class. At Emerson College, corner of Berkeley and Beacon Streets. The public is invited to attend at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Registration In Bay State Nearing Close

Continued from Page 1

roll for possible duty with the growing armed forces of the United States.

Among the fathers and sons registering in New England were United States Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who registered in Boston yesterday, and his son, Styles, Jr., who registered at Springfield today.

A fourth registration will be held in the spring for those between 18 and 20 and 45 and 65, age brackets representing some 15,500,000 in all. These men will be classified for civilian protection and war production jobs and will bring to more than 42,000,000 the total registered man power for all purposes.

At the approximately 6,500 local draft boards throughout the country, today's procedure was roughly the same. Nine simple questions were asked each registrant: Name; residence; mailing address if other than place of residence; telephone; age and date of birth; place of birth; name and address of nearest relative; employers name and address; and place of employment.

Given Cards

With these questions answered, registrants were given cards to be kept on their persons at all times. Local boards will later reshuffle these registrations and allot each one a serial number. When this has been done a national lottery will be held in Washington—probably in March—to assign the order in which registrants are to be called.

The new order numbers will be placed at the bottom of the list of order numbers of previous registrants. Brig. Gen. Lewis Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, said that "some time" would be required to classify the new men, but he added, "I don't mean a year or six months."

The 1942 goal of the Army is now 3,600,000 men. This may be doubled or more later. Nearly 1,000,000 men from the two previous registrations have been drafted already to boost the existing Army total to approximately 2,000,000.

Selective Service officials estimated that about 1,650,000 in the 20 and 21 year old groups would register, along with 7,350,000 from 36 through 44. Exact numbers actually registered will not be announced because of censorship.

To avoid evasion excuses officials stipulated that all men who were 20 on or before December 31, 1941, and who will not be 45 or over today, Monday, must register.

Public Official

Many public officials throughout the nation had to register. At the Nation's capital desks were set up in the Capitol rotunda for registration of approximately 75 members of the House and 10 Senators of draft age. This was only a formality as members of Congress are deferred in class IV-A along with members of the judiciary and certain other public office holders.

All sessions of the Massachusetts Superior Court—civil and criminal—were adjourned today to permit several of the justices of draft age to register.

In Boston's Chinatown, an 11-year-old Chinese, Lillian Yick, acted as interpreter yesterday to help speed the registration. It was Chinese New Year but except for the assembly at the draft center it was a quiet holiday. The usual parade was omitted because of the war.

Among the New England mayors who registered today was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston who appeared at his local draft board in Jamaica Plain at 10 o'clock this morning. At Westbrook, Maine, Mayor H. Ordway Furbish was among the first to register.

By a Staff Photographer

Man Power for Uncle Sam's Army

This scene at Symphony Hall, Boston, was duplicated up and down the land today as men, not previously registered, were listed in the third draft registration under the Selective Service Act.

Official Rules for Boston Blackout

Specific blackout instructions for pedestrians, motorists, householders, and industrial plants have been issued by the Boston Committee on Public Safety in its official notice of tomorrow's practice test from 10 to 10:20 p. m.

The notice, originally published in The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 10, is here republished for the convenience of readers. It is suggested that these instructions be clipped and kept for reference. They may be useful in any future blackouts held in Boston.

Plan

The City of Boston Committee on Public Safety shall hold a blackout of the entire city of Boston Feb. 17, 1942, at 10 p. m.

All orders issued shall be in accordance with Executive Order No. 3, issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Jan. 8, 1942.

Contact with electric power companies has been made so that street lighting can be de-energized at this hour. Traffic lights will also be extinguished.

Vital necessities, such as water pumps, sewer pumps, fire alarms, radio facilities, hospital services, etc., are not to be disturbed.

Private signs, shop fronts or other means of lighting publicly displayed shall be blacked out. All occupants of premises with lighting on time switches shall be directed to extinguish them at or before 10 p. m. Feb. 17, 1942. In case of movie houses, theaters and other places of amusement, the management shall be responsible for prompt blackout of all exterior lighting promptly at 10 p. m.

Gas utilities shall not manufacture water gas during the blackout and on coke oven plants no charges are to be drawn from the ovens.

During the blackout the air raid warden's duties shall be twofold: (1) To prevent panic. (2) To see that all lights are extinguished as promptly as possible. Police shall make plans to clear all streets during blackout.

Contact has been made with naval officers in charge of blackout operations in navy yard and navy bases and with commanding officers of the Army; also with officials of East Boston Airport and the management of vital factories.

Orders

At 10 p. m., on Feb. 17, 1942, occupants of all premises or parts of premises, public and private, shall extinguish all lights or darken the premises so that no light is visible from the outside.

The managers, superintendents or persons in control of hotels, apartments, office buildings and all other places of multiple occupancy and use shall extinguish all the lights, whether in public places, or in tenants' rooms at 10 p. m., on Feb. 17, 1942.

Lights may be left on in rooms which have previously been equipped for use during a blackout in such manner that no light whatsoever shall be visible from the outside. The windows and entrances to such equipped rooms or places shall be covered with heavy draperies, curtains, heavy paper, board or black obscuration paint, so that no light may be visible from the outside. Skylights shall be specially obscured on the outside to prevent reflection of lights and shall be specially protected from the inside to prevent injury from falling glass.

All outside lights, including lights for work being done in the open, shall be extinguished immediately on the giving of the signal for the blackout. All outside activity which involves fire, or in any way creates or displays a source of light, shall cease.

Smoking or lighting matches outdoors during a blackout is forbidden.

No vehicle shall be operated on any way or street, public or private, during the blackout except such vehicles as are necessary for the services essential to civilian defense, or for the preservation of life or property.

At 10 p. m., Feb. 17, 1942, the operators of vehicles other than emergency vehicles shall immediately reduce speed to not more than 15 miles per hour, drive to the side of the road or curb at the first opportunity and stop. The operators of vehicles shall extinguish the lights thereon. The operators of such vehicles shall not park at intersections, hydrants, police stations, fire stations or hospitals. If practical, the operators of such vehicles shall drive the same entirely off the traveled portions of the road or highway. Vehicles already parked at the curb, in parking places or garages shall be left where they are unless ordered or permitted to be moved by the police.

The operating management of railroads shall arrange for movement of railroad traffic during a blackout, complying in so far as practical with the orders and regulations herein set forth, or in such manner as may be approved by the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Railroad stations, buildings and other railroad structures shall be governed by the orders, rules and regulations covering buildings as herein set forth, subject to such modifications as are deemed necessary, and as may be approved by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Exactly at 10 p. m., Feb. 17, 1942, all street lighting shall be extinguisned as rapidly as possible without interrupting the electric, gas, water, fire, power and other similar services supplied by the locality.

At exactly 10 p. m., Feb. 17, 1942, all traffic signals which have not been shielded in conformity with the blackout standards, fixed and approved, shall be extinguished.

The intensity of all fire and police signal lights shall be reduced as far as practicable and such lights shall be shielded in such manner that no light is visible above the horizontal.

The authority under which work is being done on any street or highway or other outside place shall protect any excavation or obstruction made in connection therewith, with an adequate white marker, properly shielded lights or a watchman.

City of Boston Committee on Public Safety, by Maurice J. Tobin, Chairman; John J. Walsh, Executive Director.

Approved: Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, by J. W. Farley, Executive Director; attested: G. R. Fearing, Secretary.

Basic Civil Defense Insigne

Sirens to Sound Blackout 'Alarm'

Sirens located at 15 strategic points throughout Boston will sound the blackout "alarm" tomorrow night at 10. They are located at:

Suffolk County Court House.
United Shoe Machinery Building.
New England Mutual Life Insurance Building.
Fire Department Headquarters, Bristol Street.
East Boston High School.
Warren School, Charlestown.
Sears Roebuck Store, Brookline Avenue.
Winship School, Brighton.
Roxbury Memorial High School.
Mather School, Dorchester.
Dorchester High School for Boys.
Jamaica Plain High School.
Roslindale High School.
William Barton Rogers School, Hyde Park.
Bellevue Water Tower, West Roxbury, or Lydon School, West Roxbury.

By a Staff Photographer

Hymn Book Weighing 50 Pounds

Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, and Miss Honor McCusker, Curator of English Literature at the Boston Public Library, looking over a psalter from Italy of about the year 1480. The psalter is on display during Religious Book Week at the New England Mutual Life Insurance Building. Psalters of this size used to be set up on end, and the singers gathering in front of it, read off the music from its big notes.

La Guardia To Visit Boston For Blackout

New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia will be in Boston tomorrow night, perhaps flying in an Army plane over the City, when the lights all go out in the Hub's first practice blackout, it was disclosed today at City Hall.

Mayor LaGuardia will arrive by plane from New York at 9:30 p. m. and find an official plane waiting for him if he cares to join a party of State and local dignitaries in viewing the 10 to 10:20 p. m. blackout from the air.

Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, as well as mayors of several Bay State cities, will be in the plane, which is to be supplied by the Army Interceptor Command at Mitchel Field, L. I.

Three civilian defense leaders will go on the air tonight at 6:15 over WBZ to give the people last-minute advice and instructions. They are Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting Regional Director of Civilian Defense; J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; and John J. Walsh, Director of the City Committee.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will speak on the same program tomorrow night, as will Mr. Walsh.

Meanwhile the City's 22,000 air-raid workers made last-minute preparations for their part in the test.

The blackout orders, issued by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, have the force of law. Persons violating them are guilty of a criminal offense and are liable to penalties ranging up to a $500 fine or imprisonment for a year, or both. This was pointed out in a joint statement issued by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mr. Walsh.

They also pointed out that the city is not liable for any damages to persons or property during the blackout. They warned the populace to:

Black-out all your lights.
Keep your car off the road.
Stay indoors except for extreme emergency.
Obey promptly police and air-raid wardens.
Do your part in time of war.

The "all-clear" signal — long blasts on each of the 15 sirens — will be sounded at 10:20 p. m.

Only plants working 24 hours a day on Government war orders will be allowed to continue in full operation, with lights blazing. Enemy planes, picking such a night for a raid, would not have any "field day," however, for most of the plants can and would be completely darkened almost immediately in event of an actual raid, Boston safety officials said.

The only other lights to blink legally in the City of 800,000 persons will be radio beacons and airport ground lights.

Sirens at 14 different locations were being tested today, preparatory to the blasts which will signal "lights out." Location of a fifteenth siren, originally intended for the Bellevue Water Tower, West Roxbury, was still indefinite this afternoon.

Blackout Regulations: Street Cars and Busses

When the blackout period begins streetcars and busses will stop at the nearest level place. Lights will be extinguished. Passengers may leave the vehicles if they wish, but will be requested not to do so. If they step onto the street they will be compelled immediately to enter a building or a doorway.

Rapid transit trains that are on elevated structures at blackout time will run to the nearest station platform and their lights will be extinguished. It will be suggested that passengers remain aboard.

In subways, cars will stop at the nearest station, but lights will not be extinguished.

The safest plan is to remain aboard the bus or car even though it is darkened for 20 minutes.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Slowly rising temperature in the afternoon, and early evening with light rains beginning tonight. Winds increasing 20-25 miles tonight.

Southern Maine: Not so cold this afternoon; and tonight with snow beginning early tonight, changing to sleet and rain before morning. Increasing winds becoming fresh late tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Not so cold this afternoon with snow beginning early tonight and changing to sleet and rain except in mountain north portions before morning.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Slowly rising temperatures this afternoon and tonight with little rain except snow in the Berkshire region. Beginning this afternoon light to moderate rain with increasing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings have been displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:49 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:17 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:47 p. m.

Smith Alumnae Council Scheduled for Feb. 18-21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — The 28th annual Smith College Alumnae Council will be held here Feb. 18-21, when 175 representatives from nearly all Smith College Clubs and classes will attend.

First Aliens Moved From Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Hundreds of enemy aliens, the vanguard of many thousands yet to be moved, were cleared from California's key military and industrial areas over the week end.

They were residents of 69 restricted zones for which the Government had set an evacuation deadline of last midnight.

Federal authorities, searching the areas for possible stragglers, said the removal was without incident. Any enemy aliens found in the zones now will be subject to internment until the end of the war.

Even as the first exodus was being completed, Government men looked to Washington for guidance in carrying out further orders for the removal of thousands of other aliens from prohibited zones in California by Feb. 24.

Tom C. Clark, Western co-ordinator of enemy alien control, left from Washington after indicating that Army and Navy were not satisfied with measures taken so far. He said a modified kind of martial law, permitting the removal of scores of thousands of aliens and many of their American-born children, might be adopted to clear California, Washington and Oregon coastal areas of persons considered undesirable by the Army and Navy.

Mr. Clark estimated there were 33,500 Japanese, 71,700 alien Germans, and 100,000 alien Italians in California.

'Further Training Needed by Armies

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair said Feb. 14 that the Army's large units, in service for the past year, "still need further training before they can be classed as first-line troops."

"They are capable of fighting creditably, but with excessive losses and with less than full effectiveness," the Chief of Staff of Army General Headquarters told the first war graduating class of the Command General Staff School.

In the class were 342 officers, who have completed in two months a streamline course, which formerly required two years to complete.

General McNair devoted part of his address to a review of the Army's training program to date.

"The outstanding generalization of this experience, in my view," he said, "is that we did not have, in fact, the great mass of trained officers that were carried on the books. Valuable as is book training which has been our diet so largely for the past 20 odd years—due to the pinch of the budget—theoretical training cannot replace practical training in the field. We verified the inevitable—that inadequately trained officers cannot train troops effectively."

Turning to activation of reserve units, General McNair said that the number of divisions would be doubled in the next year, and — possibly increased further as the war situation demanded and industrial production permitted.

Mardi Gras Turned Into Defense Fete

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16 (AP)—War will dim the nearly century-old flare of the world-famed New Orleans Mardi Gras tomorrow, but it won't be a complete blackout.

Citizens will parade, but not with tinsel, and celebrants will dance as their dollars go into the war effort.

The million dollar celebration, with its planned 39 glittering carnival balls and 12 spectacular outdoor parades, was called off for the third time since its inception in 1857, because of the war. The War Between the States and the first World War had halted proceedings previously.

Tuesday's parading will be by residents who march to booths to buy defense stamps and bonds. The usual thousands of visitors will be absent.

The Retail Merchants Bureau conceived the idea of making carnival day Bond and Stamp Day. Stamp selling counters will be set up in stores, hotels, restaurants, theater lobbies, and other establishments all over the city.

Ann Rutherford, Hollywood screen actress, will reign Tuesday night as Queen of the Army-Navy Relief Ball, the proceeds to go to the Army-Navy relief fund.

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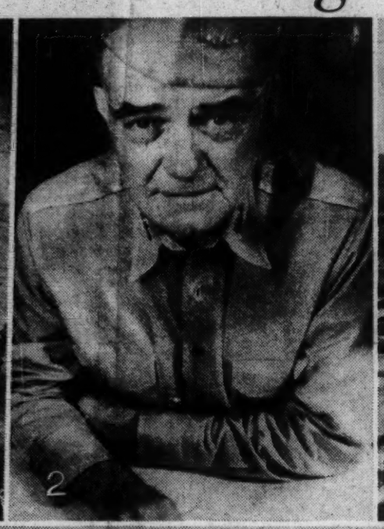
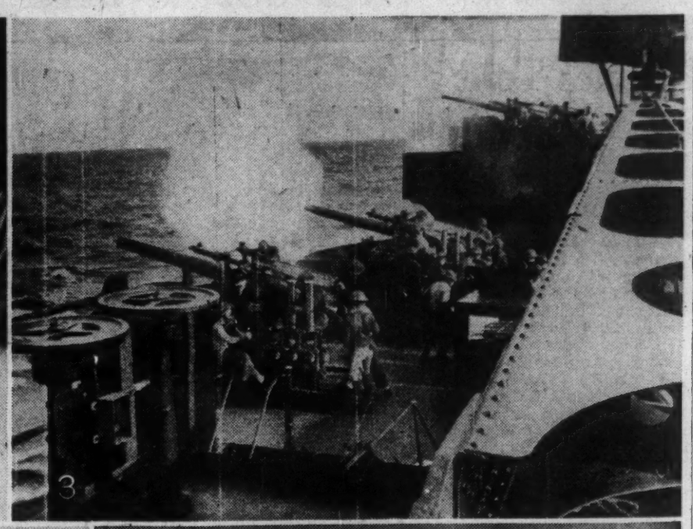
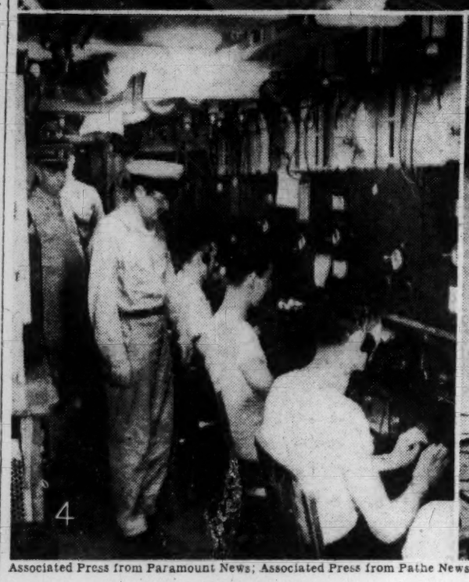
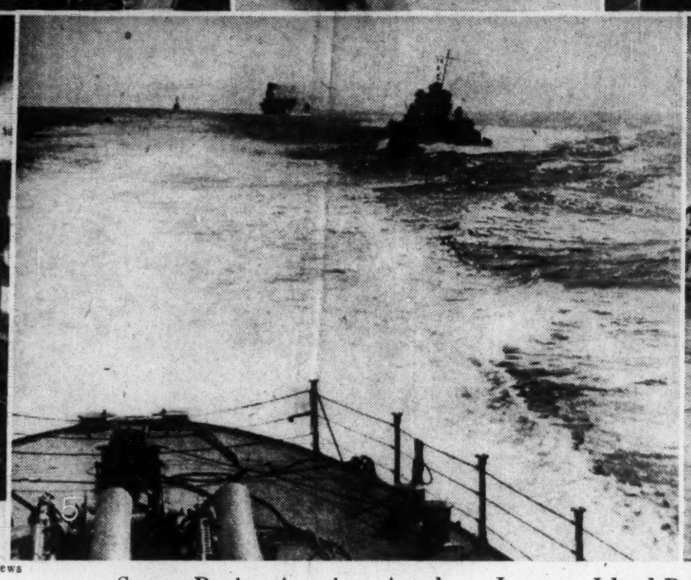
The U. S. Fleet Swings Into Action









Associated Press from Paramount News; Associated Press from Pathe News

Scenes During American Attack on Japanese Island Bases

These pictures give some idea of the extent of the blow struck by United States Naval forces against the Japanese mandated Marshall and Gilbert Islands in the Pacific on Jan. 31. (1) There was plenty of activity on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier keeping the planes that bombed the islands in flying condition. (2) Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., who planned and executed the raid, studies a chart while aboard an aircraft carrier. Admiral Halsey received the Distinguished Service Medal for his strategy and daring. (3) The big guns of an attacking cruiser hurl a barrage of shells at the island bases. (4) Radio operators aboard a carrier keep in contact with attacking planes. (5) A line of warships hover protectively around an aircraft carrier shortly before the attack got under way. (6) Planes returning to their carrier are quickly refueled for another shot at the enemy. The man in the foreground is carrying a belt of ammunition for the guns of one of the planes.

Launching of Alabama Hailed As the Beginning of a 'War Era'

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Feb. 16 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox hailed the launching of the 35,000-ton battleship Alabama here today—nine months ahead of schedule—as the end of the "defense era" and the beginning of a "war era."

"And ships will pour from our yards in ever increasing quantities; ships which will bring us supremacy at sea; ships which will bring us victory," the Secretary said.

The Alabama, the sixth battleship to be launched under the defense building program, and the last of a class of four which includes the Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the South Dakota, has improvements over her sister ships, some of which have already joined the fleet, Secretary Knox revealed.

The use of welding and other means in the $80,000,000 Alabama, he said, have so decreased her structural weight as to add considerably to her capacity for guns, armor and ammunition.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, heading a large delegation from his State, declared that the great battleship carries with her "the hearts and hopes of all free men and women on earth today."

Mrs. Hill Sponsor

Mrs. Lister Hill, wife of Alabama's junior United States Senator, was the sponsor for the battleship.

Governor Dixon was introduced by Gov. Colgate Darden of Virginia, an old schoolmate at the University of Virginia. The official party included Justice Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court, Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, seven United States Senators, 20 Congressmen, high ranking naval and army officers and many distinguished Alabama and Virginia citizens.

Secretary Knox, who revealed that the keel of the 45,000-ton battleship Kentucky would be laid almost immediately in the same ways from which the Alabama was launched, recalled that less than two months ago he saw the battleship Indiana glide into the James River at Newport News. He said it was getting to be a habit—"a habit which I hope will grow ever stronger with the Navy—for it is a habit which leads straight to victory."

"When I spoke at Newport News late in November, I remarked that 'no one can say when the actions of our avowed enemies may drag us into complete belligerency. But should that day come, the burden upon our Navy will be the greatest in our history.' Only a few days later came the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor. Today we know beyond a doubt that the burden upon our Navy is the greatest it has ever had to bear.

Protect Shores

"We must protect our shores and our coastal commerce. We must protect those strategic areas vital to our defense—Hawaii, the Panama Canal, the Caribbean. We must defend our good neighbors to the southward. We must protect the flow of supplies to Great Britain, that citadel of freedom.

"We must check as best we can the surging flood of Japanese aggression in the Antipodes, until we can muster our forces to send it hurtling back to whence it came. These activities girdle three-fourths of the globe. They demand that we gain, as rapidly as possible, control of the seas—not merely the surface of the seas, but the waters under the seas and the air above.

"To carry out this immense task will take every ship we can possibly turn out. This mighty vessel here will be an important addition to our naval forces—and she is being launched here today nine months ahead of schedule. It is a grand record and one of which every person connected with the building of the Alabama can be proud. The Navy is about to give tangible recognition of this fine job.

"As you all know, in the Navy an 'E' awarded to a ship is a symbol of efficiency and excellence in gunnery and engineering. I have just been informed that the Navy Board of Awards has granted the Norfolk Navy Yard the Navy 'E' pennant for outstanding work on ship construction."

In conclusion the secretary said the Alabama carried with her a great name and a great tradition.

"We cannot doubt that before many months have passed she will have had her first taste of battle," he said. "The Navy welcomes her as a new queen among her peers. In the future, as in the past, may the name 'Alabama' ever stand for fighting spirit and devotion to a cause."

Meade Launched

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—A Sunday School class of 10 boys and their pastor yesterday attended launching of the $6,000,000 destroyer Meade, fleet sister of the Bailey and Farenholt.

"This is an inspiration to the children," said the Rev. Clark L. Van Auken, Pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Church on Staten Island. "The launching, to me, contains a righteous lesson sadly needed at this time."

Snow fell on a gathering of 100 persons who watched the 1,620-ton vessel glide down the ways of the Staten Island shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the third destroyer to leave the yard in three months.

The Sunday School class was given permission to attend the ceremonies by Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, who told the Rev. Mr. Van Auken that he agreed with him that "our children should realize the sacrifices being made for them."

The Meade, named for the late Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps and the late Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, was 65 per cent completed and was returned to a pier for arming.

Seven Arkansas Airports Closed to Civilian Traffic

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 16 (AP)—Seven Arkansas airports, including Little Rock's $1,500,000 Adams Field, were closed to all civilian traffic except regularly scheduled airlines yesterday for what Inspector William M. Berry of the Civil Aeronautics Administration said was failure to comply with wartime regulations.

Fields which have been approved by the CAA and remained open were Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Arkadelphia, and Texarkana.

Conversion of U. S. Agencies To War Footing Is Speeded

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A pattern for the widespread conversion of the Federal Government to bring it to necessary wartime efficiency is gradually being evolved here.

Recommendations for the cutting of red tape, conversion of entire agencies, and increased efficiency in poorly-organized bureaus have begun to come from all sides as the nation begins to realize that the length of World War II depends largely on what happens in offices in Washington, D. C

Hopeful signs of imminent improvement in the federal directive effort include:

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's advice to President Roosevelt to revamp the Office of Civilian Defense by transferring Mrs. Roosevelt's widely-criticized volunteer participation activities to established government bureaus, retaining only protective services in the OCD.

Civil Service Plans

Civil service consideration of plans to speed up recruiting of new employees by cutting down formal tests, to unfreeze thousands of nondefense employees so they may go on war jobs, and to use more local people for the duration in order not to aggravate the housing shortage further.

The general acclaim given to Senator Millard E. Tydings' (D) of Maryland resolution for a Senatorial investigation of the number of Federal jobholders in non-defense agencies who could be transferred to defense agencies in furtherance of the war effort.

Revelation that only eight federal agencies have not yet listed themselves with the Civil Service Commission as "defense agencies" did not deter Senator Tydings, who said obstacles presented by this rush to register were only "imaginary."

Among the agencies claiming defense status are the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Park Service, the Tariff Commission and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

La Guardia's Report

Mayor La Guardia's report, covering OCD's activities from last May when he was appointed Director through last week when he turned over the helm to Dean James M. Landis, disclosed that the former Director had repeatedly favored permanent Government agencies taking over emergency activities, instead of newly created agencies such as the OCD.

With regard to Mrs. Roosevelt's work, Mayor La Guardia said: "Most of the activities now centered in the Voluntary Participation Division, so splendidly and inspirationally being planned, might well have been, and perhaps eventually will have to be, transferred to existing permanent divisions of Government.

"This would leave the protective activities of civilian defense where they belong—in a separate agency of Government, closely tied in with the military and naval forces, and co-operating with local municipal governments."

Mayor La Guardia expressed confidence that the protective side of civilian defense can be carried out effectively by volunteers as now organized—"if the military situation does not change."

Test for Future

"Should, however, a situation arise where any section of our country may be subjected to sustained attacks similar to those suffered by British cities," he added, "then it will become necessary gradually to increase established departments of Government and provide a percentage of paid full-time workers."

Indication that President Roosevelt will concur in any conversion move Congress, the Civil Service Commission, or other Government agency may determine upon was given in his recent order for a restudy of personnel and fiscal needs.

A number of employees who might have preferred transfer to defense agencies have already started to move out of Washington. The exodus began in earnest this week with the removal of the Patent Office to a renovated tobacco factory in Richmond, Va.

Victory—But Without Hatred Aim of Religious Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Without in any sense "blessing war," leading religious educators who gathered here for the annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education showed in the main a strong tendency to support the Nation's war effort. Speakers declared that victory for the United Nations is necessary for the preservation of religious values, pointing out at the same time, however, that a peace based on Christian fundamentals is equally vital.

There was no evasion of the issue. The question of how a Christian can love his Japanese brother while fighting him, for example, is raised by young persons in many religious classes, said the Rev. Goodrich Gates of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. How is a teacher to answer it? A reply was offered by this speaker.

"After all, this war simply involves the exercise of police power on a gigantic scale," said Dr. Gates. "Even in a small city, policing is grim business, but it is accepted as something to be done. An officer can feel sorry for the victim of his club but he does his job. He may even, at the same time, be expressing love for society which he protects," Dr. Gates added.

Hatred Held Barrier

The policeman does his work better if he is free from hatred, and so does the warring nation, Dr. Gates maintained. "Our nation," he said, "has a job on its hands and grim determination will help, but hysterical hatred won't. The better we understand what causes war, and this war in particular, the more we can contribute. We can even teach our children to admire the qualities of individuals in the nations we are fighting, like Niemöller in Germany and Kagawa in Japan."

Dr. Gates put forth this statement in a sectional meeting of church school workers and started no discussion, in spite of his invitation to those present to take issue with him.

In another sectional meeting, Dwight J. Bradley, of New York declared that hope for the cause of the United Nations rests in the virtues taught by church and synagogue. An appeal to these higher sentiments must be made, he said, so the people in the United Nations will rally to the call with an implacable will. He concluded:

"Insofar as war is being waged by antidemocratic forces against the forces of democracy, the Church should do all it can within the limits of its prophetic, pastoral, and redemptive vocation to encourage the democratic forces."

Other speakers emphasized the importance of maintaining a Christian attitude when writing the ultimate peace. As a lay participant in the conference Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, put the idea in the tense phrase, "Victory without hatred."

"After we have won victory, and we will win victory," he said, "should come a peace which is in keeping with the precepts of religion. Only such a peace can be a lasting peace.

"The leadership this nation provides in the postwar world will be dependent upon whether or not our people personally accept religious teachings."

Dr. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary of the International Council, put a similar thought in different words "For a nation to survive physically through military triumph will mean nothing unless at the same time she survives spiritually and can use her strength to bring equity and justice in the world."

Four-Year Program

To give expression to this common conviction, on the part of church leaders that a sound peace depends upon widespread and effective religious education of the people, the Council launched here a four-year program which it calls the United Christian Educational Advance. The 40 denominations represented in the Council are joining hands in organizing, among their own people, a program for reaching the multitudes who now have no church affiliations of any kind.

Following the convention here, a series of 135 one-day conventions are to be held in all parts of the United States. These are to be manned by members of the Council staff and leaders in different Protestant denominations. Other events are planned for summer and fall. By that time, leaders believe, the program will be in full swing.

Elected to serve as President of the International Council "ad interim" was James L. Kraft, President of the Kraft Cheese Company.

Proclamations Asked For a Garden Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — Governors of States have been asked by Federal food and health authorities to issue proclamations setting aside one week before March 1 as a "national garden enrollment week."

The request was made by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Director Paul V. McNutt of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare services.

These officials said such a week should do much to help promote "war gardens" in rural, town and suburban areas.

Wickard Sees Rationing Of Fertilizers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said rationing of fertilizer, farm machinery, processing equipment and some other crop production supplies may become inevitable because of shortages of nitrogen and other raw materials needed for munitions.

This prediction was made in a memorandum in which the Secretary set for the wartime educational responsibilities of the Federal and state extension services.

"Shortages of fertilizers, machinery, processing equipment of all kinds and other things present special problems in practically every area," Mr Wickard said.

"Farmers and extension workers together will have to use all the ingenuity at their command to reach food and crop production goals despite handicaps."

Commenting on the possibility of rationing farm supplies, the secretary said:

"Some rationing in agriculture may be inevitable. Rationing is never pleasant. But farmers will suffer difficulties cheerfully if they understand the necessity for rationing, and what they may best do under the circumstances. Again the extension service has the responsibility for this type of specific war-time educational job."

The War Production Board already has placed limitations on the manufacture of farm machinery, crop and food processing equipment. The possibility of further restrictions has been indicated.

Likewise, the heavy demand for many chemicals for munitions threatens to curtail manufacture of commercial fertilizers, and materials for control of plant diseases and insects.

Rationing, if imposed, would be under the control of the War Production Board, and the Agriculture Department.

Louisville Couple Held as Nazi Agents

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—George K. Bodenschatz, Louisville Shoe Products Company President, and his wife, Viola, arrested on charges of failing to register as Nazi agents, later were released on bonds of $5,000 each. United States Commissioner Ray H. Kirchdorfer set March 5 for preliminary hearings.

H. K. Moss, special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, described Mr. Bodenschatz as a brother of Lieut. Gen. Karl Bodenschatz of the German Army. He identified the General as aide to Reichmarshal Hermann Göring and said he served as personal aid to Adolf Hitler during part of the Russian campaign.

Warrants charged the couple with representing the German Reich since 1933 in Louisville, Washington, and New York City without giving notification to the Secretary of State. Their activities were concerned largely with dissemination of propaganda, Mr. Moss declared.

Navy Promotes 19 For Heroism at Sea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Navy announced the promotion of 19 members of the crew of the naval tanker Salinas for their heroism in making it possible for the ship to reach port after being torpedoed off Iceland.

The Salinas was torpepoed on Oct. 30, 1941. Previously, the Navy had awarded the Navy Cross to three officers and two of the enlisted men whose promotions were made public. Among those promoted was Francis H. McIntyre, Chief Machinist's Mate, Cherryfield, Maine, who had been awarded the Navy Cross. He was advanced to warrant officer.

Plane Workers Boost Defense Bond Buying

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Men and women who build battleplanes in Southern California plants are buying defense bonds and stamps at the rate of $4,000,000 a year.

Nearly all plants in the area have started weekly deductions from pay checks. Vultee reported its employees were buying at the rate of $250,000 a year. At Douglas, bond purchases jumped from $53,000 in December to $370,000 in January. Before the wage allotment started Lockheed workers were buying $100,000 worth a month. Northrop purchases averaged $3,000 weekly and at North American, $89,829 monthly.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Home Garden Policies Told To Heads of Federated Clubs

"Patriotism does not demand the growing of a garden," declared William R. Cole, Extension Specialist in Horticultural Manufactures, speaking this morning in Horticultural Hall, Boston, before the Horticultural Chairmen of the Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts.

"The commercial vegetable industry will produce abundantly for our needs this year," he said, and he added that since seeds, fertilizers, and garden tools are scarce, they should be used only where success is relatively certain.

Discussing a program for nutrition, home vegetable gardens, and food preservation, Mr. Cole said: "It is the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture that the promotion of home vegetable gardens in cities is in almost all cases unwise. The exceptions may be community plots on good soil and family gardens on large estates. In general," he advised, "food gardens will be more justified and successful with farm families and those of suburban and village areas."

Policy Formulated

The recommended policy, now formulated as the result of a conference called by the Massachusetts State College Extension Service a fortnight ago in Waltham, Mr. Cole announced as follows:

1. Patriotism does not call for a widespread home garden development in order to increase food production.
2. Patriotism does call for the conservation and preservation of all food crop products.
3. Gardens on all commercial farms should be encouraged.
4. Better gardens by all experienced gardeners should be encouraged.
5. Gardens by beginners should be tried only when adequate and accurate information and efficient supervision are provided and used.

The information and supervision to which the program refers is going to be provided, and the first step is the holding of series of training conferences for Community Committees in the various counties of the State to which garden clubs will send representatives to work with the county and State workers. Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., Defense Chairman of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, has sent a letter announcing the plan to each club in the Federation.

At the meeting this morning, Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, Jr., reported that blueprint plans had been completed and had received Government approval for plantings around the three Red Cross recreational buildings at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards and around 11 USO buildings in New England. Enough money has been promised, she said, to execute the plans, which were made by Mrs. Guy Lee and checked by the Arnold Arboretum horticulturists before submission to Washington.

Requirements Told

The plantings, she said, had been chosen to require the minimum of upkeep, to attract birds, and to provide fragrance. They are limited to shrubs and trees and do not include flowers, which were not permitted.

The ground is being prepared by the men at the camps, who will also take care of the projects after the plantings are in.

The projects are sponsored by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts and the Garden Clubs of America, which latter organization is doing similar work all over the country, Mrs. Burrage announced. She explained that the only aid being asked of the individual clubs was a long waiting list of buildings that need plantings and landscaping as soon as the Federation has sufficient money to provide them.

Mrs. Hollis Webster, Horticultural Chairman of the Federated Garden Clubs, presided and introduced the speakers, the first of which was Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He announced that there was to be a mass meeting Friday night in Horticultural Hall, sponsored by the National Gardens Association.

Another speaker was George Graves, Associate Editor of Horticulture, who urged his hearers to be practical in their gardening. "Don't foster the illusion with your club members," he said, "that gardening is all romance. It is hard work and disappointment and grubbing in a sun that is too hot sometimes, and ground that is too hard."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 17
12:45 p.m. WMEX 1510kc

Mrs. John M. Hall of Boston

Wearing lace that will be shown in the exhibit at the Paine Furniture Company all this week, daily from 9 to 5 o'clock. The exhibit includes rare and beautiful laces from every corner of the British Empire, gathered by the Royal School of Needlework in London, sponsored by Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and being sold to raise funds for the care of children orphaned by air raids. A tea this afternoon from 3 to 5 inaugurated the exhibition.

Professional Women to Hear How War Affects Juveniles

A talk on "Juvenile Delinquency in Wartime" by Dr. Eleanor Touroff Glueck, eminent criminologist and author, is to be a feature of the reception and luncheon of the Professional Woman's Club, tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

Other guests will be Sarah Wambaugh, authority on international plebiscites; Theodore K. Hebert, Acting Consul of the Netherlands; N. D. Valentine, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee; Alice Cooper Bailey, lecturer and author on Hawaii; and William Gibbons Morse, Purchasing Agent of Harvard University and author of "Pardon My Harvard Accent."

There will be a musical program, with songs by Leora Gridley, dramatic soprano, accompanied by Gertrude Litchfield.

Mrs. Sidney L. Sholley, Chairman of Receptions, and Mrs. Fred L. Frost, Vice-Chairman, will be assisted by Mrs. Earl J. Carleton, Mrs. Charles W. Ellis, Mrs. Harry W. Haley, Mrs. Paul Revere Knight, Miss Lottie H. Lenn, Miss Marie McClure, Dr. Cecile Reeves, Mrs. William H. Gilpatric, and Miss Vivian D. Redmond.

University Women Of Boston Meet Next Wednesday

The American Association of University Women, Boston Branch, will hold its annual Education Meeting Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. in the Women's Building of Boston University, 146 Commonwealth Avenue.

Prof. Henry Wyman Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education will be the speaker, and his subject is to be "America's un-American Education." Professor Holmes is co-author and editor of "Educational Research," 1939, and author of various articles and essaps on education in Harvard Classics. He is now Chairman of the University Committee on Educational Relations, and is scheduled to deliver a series of lectures on education presented by the Lowell Institute at the Boston Public Library during the current season.

Mrs. Gaston Summers of Belmont, President of the Boston Branch, will preside at the business meeting at 2:30, and introduce the speaker at 3:00 p. m. After the speaking, refreshments will be served by the Women's Council of Boston University. The pourers will be Mrs. Everett O. Fisk of Brookline and Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin of Boston University. Among the hostesses will be Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner of Newton, Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing of Cambridge, Mrs. Henry Ingraham Harriman of Newton, Mrs. Frank E. Roberts of Boston, Mrs. William F. Rogers and Mrs. Howard W. Selby of Newton.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Feb. 17

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc., 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—Network.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—Danaan†"; Popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Shep Field's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann, Recorded.

Late Gifts That Made Boston Fund 'Click'

Although the 1942 Greater Boston United War Fund campaign closed Wednesday night, with the $7,600,000 goal fully subscribed, the task of tabulating the last days' contributions continues. The Fund today acknowledged these additional subscriptions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$6,600—Anonymous.
$3,250—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen.
$2,000—Sam and Myer Saxe and Joseph Weinstein.
$1,600—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dimond.
$1,400—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldfine.
$750—Abraham Burtman.
$525—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Feuerstein.
$500—Morris Borkum; Harry L. Rice.
$400—Dr. and Mrs. Walter S. Burrage.
$385—Mrs. David Rines.
$365—Dr. Harold H. Rosenfield.
$350—Charles Wilson Taintor.
$330—David P. Ehrlich.
$312—The Rev. Jose M. Castillo.
$305—Albert A. Cohen.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hellman; Dr. and Mrs. Leland S. McKittrick; Arthur E. Whittemore.
$275—Abram Salter.
$257—Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Wise.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barkin; Dr. and Mrs. Saul Berman; Robert Reiser; Dr. Marius N. Smith-Petersen.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. Myer J. Levin.
$200—Frederic H. Chase; Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Faxon; Miss Dorothy Forbes; Ralph E. Snider; John B. Sullivan Jr.; Dr. Peter Hunter Thompson; R. S. Townsend.
$195—Dr. and Mrs. Hyman Morrison.
$190—Benjamin B. Rodman.
$185—Louis Kabatchnick.
$180—Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldmann.
$175—Mr. and Mrs. Martin M. Landay; Dr. W. Richard Ohler.
$170—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Oppenheim.
$163—Mr. and Mrs. A. Alfred Franks.
$160—Jacob Carmen; Isaac Cohen; Dr. and Mrs. Armin Klein.
$155—Dr. and Mrs. Louis M. Freedman.
$153—Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Sidel.
$150—Dr. Louis Arkin; Harriett M. Bartlett; Mary S. Card; Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. B. Cook; Dr. and Mrs. Trygg Gundersen; Peter Kantor; Lawrence G. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Millikin; Judge and Mrs. William M. Prest; Hyman Roffman; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Trustman.
$138—Mr. and Mrs. William Ehrlich; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham I. Meyer.
$125—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beal; Ben Belis; Ralph G. Boyd; Louis W. Cohen; Dr. Samuel H. Proger.
$120—Dr. and Joseph P. Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Cushman; Mrs. Raynor Gardiner.
$113—Mr. and Mrs. Norman G. Levin.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sachs.
$105—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cibley; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Cohen; Dr. Nathaniel M. Cohen.
$100—Alfred H. Avery; Dr. Perry C. Baird, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Bass; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bertman; Mr. and Mrs. H. Robert Bygrave; Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Cannon; Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Christian; William Daglias; Dr. and Mrs. Albert Ehrenfried; Carlos J. Fawcett; Frank R. Fritz; Dr. Robert N. Ganz; Dr. Edwin Parker Hayden; Home Welfare Club; Samuel H. Hudson; George E. Kunhardt, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. Nathan N. Levins; Prof. Edward L. Mark; Mass. Memorial Hospital Nurses Alumnae Assoc.; Oran McCormick; Robert Pike; Dr. and Mrs. James J. Regan; Howard L. Rich; James C. Richdale; Florence H. Spencer; Chester C. Steadman; Martha G. Stone; Mildred Stone; William P. Underhill; Elizabeth L. Wheeler, F. Howard Wilkes.

By Companies and Employees

$11,781—Massachusetts General Hospital employees.
$10,000—Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. and affiliated companies.
$3,755—Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. Norwood employees.
$2,659—Custodians of the Boston public schools (120.6 per cent).
$2,030—The Winsor School (faculty staff and students).
$1,529—Nutter, McClennen & Fish employees.
$1,517—The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary employees.
$1,483—Boston Young Women's Christian Association employees.
$1,442—Northwestern Leather Company Trust.
$1,200—Ellis Gordon & Sons.
$1,082—Pepperell Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,054—Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind employees.
$1,025—Stewart, Chase & Baldwin and employees.
$1,000—Bingham, Dana & Gould.
$945—The House of Byer, Inc., and employees.
$700—Gold Seal Shoe Corporation.
$639—North Bennet Street Industrial School employees.
$600—E. F. Mahady Company and employees.
$574—New England Rendering Company employees.
$500—The Kendall Company; Kesslen Shoe Company; Panther Panco Rubber Company; Thomas W. Reed Company and employees.
$480—Harvard Co-operative Society employees.
$450—Cosmopolitan Manufacturing Company; Prime Tanning Company.
$441—Morris Gordon & Sons Inc., employees.
$385—American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan Chapter employees.
$327—Surgeons & Physicians Supply Company and employees.
$310—Nutter, McClennen & Fish.
$308—Deland & Rockwood and employees.
$285—The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Inc., employees.
$280—Boston College staff, students and employees.
$275—Paramount Coat Company.
$272—Howes Brothers Company & Tanners Cut Sole Company employees.
$235—Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education students and faculty.
$250—Forest Hills General Hospital employees.
$205—Winslow & Company.
$200—I Cohen & Sons; Continental Mills; Carl M. Loeb; Rhodes & Company.
$193—Kenmore Pharmacy.
$150—Bay State Smelting Corporation; Crowley & Gardner; Dane & Howe; Hartman Shoe Manufacturing Company.
$137—Massachusetts Home employees.
$120—St. Monica's Home Sisters, patients and employees.
$110—Apollo Cake Specialties, Inc., and employees; Samuel Lebow Company.
$101—Eastern Overall Dry Cleaning Company employees.
$100—Bay State Motor Express Company; Cabot Manufacturing Company employees; Fashion Shoe Company; Kirstein Leather Company; Majestic Parlor Furniture Company; Newtowne Manufacturing Company; Parker Wilder & Company; George R. Price; Russell F. Riley Company; Albert A. Schneider, Inc.; Van Keuren Company; H. P. Welch Company.

Sermons From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, in his last sermon at Trinity Church (Episcopal) before entering the Army as a chaplain:

We should endeavor to seek out the hindrances and obstacles to our spiritual progress and give up whatever hinders the work of the Holy Spirit in our lives. The things we are bidden to pray for without ceasing are charity, quiet courage, just dealings with all men and peace in our own hearts . . .

From time to time we hear expressions of contempt and bitter accusations of the failure of the church. The world without the church would be a world without hope. . . . We did not create the church. It was founded in Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Episcopal):

Wars come and wars go, but the Gospel still goes on. The Christian marches with it across the seas, across all dreary wastes of human misadventures and mischief, until one day war shall come no more.

In season and out of season, the command is still "Forward."

Pen Women's Artists Perform

The composers of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women were responsible for a musical program held this afternoon in the Statler Hotel, under the chairmanship of Harriet Johnson.

Soloists were Blanche Haskell, soprano, and Marcia Easton, flutist, accompanied respectively by Walter Arno and Mrs. Edna Waisanen.

A talk on "Modern Composition" was given by Grace Warner Gulesian, National Chairman of Music for the League, and two "Southern Sketches" for piano were presented by Helen Willard Howard, Regional Chairman.

There was a business meeting at which Maude W. Linscott, President, presided, and after the program refreshments were served with the hostesses Mrs. Perley Barbour and Mrs. Gulesian.

Old and New Club To Hold a Musical

The Old and New Club of Malden holds its annual musical at the First Baptist Church, Malden Square, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

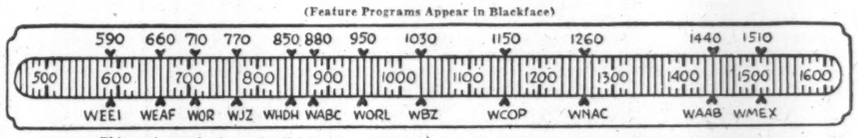
This year's artists are to be Einar Hansen, violinist; Enrico Fabrizio, cellist; Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Zaruhi Elmassian, lyric soprano.

Members of the Hospitality Committee will usher.

The Club will send as delegates to the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Thursday, Mrs. H. Edward Dow, Mrs. Arthur A. Moulton, Mrs. James G. Sunderland, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, Mrs. Frank H. Chambers, and Mrs. Nathan K. Gallinger.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:15 Swing Time.....	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:30 News; Snapshots...	"John's Other Wife"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music.....
3:45 "Home Planning"...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Talk and Music.....	Sports and Music.....
4:00 Music With't Words	Arthur Tracy, songs...	"Backstage Wife".....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and Music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Sports Matinee.....	Sports and Music.....
4:30 Musical Camera...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee.....	Drama Shop Players....
4:45 Press News.....	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news....	Melody Mirror.....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee.....	Melody Mirror.....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	"Dramatic Serial".....	Melody Mirror.....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	"Superman"; sketch...	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong".....	Melody Mirror.....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch...	Musical Roundup.....	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service.....	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper.....	Blackout for Boston....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert; Talk...	Town Crier.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous....	News Service.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, news....	Musical Rendezvous....	Memory Lane.....	Sports program.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Ask the Children".....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news..	Langworth Concert Or..
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Ask the Children"	News of the World.....	W. A. O'Carroll, News..	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra.....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Tony Marton, songs....
7:45 serial drama.....	historical drama.....	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	The Alpineers.....
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"...	State House Topics....
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Ray Noble's Orchestra..
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz..	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	Morton Gould's Orch....	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch....	Drama.....
9:00 Radio Theater;	Front Line Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classical Album".....
9:15 Greer Garson,	Charlie Barnett's Orch..	program.....	News Service.....	
9:30 Walter Pidgeon,	For America We Sing...	"That Brewster Boy";	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Classical Album.....
9:45 'Blossoms in Dust'	For America We Sing...	dramatic serial.....	"Miss Meade's Children"...	Classical Album.....
10:00 Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing...	Five Star News.....
10:15 Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round".....	vocalists; chorus.....	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Dance Orchestra.....
10:30 Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators....	Gypsy Fiddles.....	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Dance Orchestra.....
10:45 News; Sports.....	Income Tax; Defense....	Gypsy Fiddles.....	Siegfried Wagener, talk.	Dance Orchestra.....
11:00 News Analysis.....	News; Music.....	News Service.....	Concert Miniatures.....	Dance Orchestra.....
11:15 Weather; Master	Sumner H. Welles: re-	Local news; orchestra...	Dance Orchestra.....	Dance Orchestra.....
11:30 Works of Music; or.	corded.....	Postvoge; "Under This	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music...
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Meet the Band.....	Roof"; Interviews.....	thur Mann; recorded.	Music; News.....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer".....	Musical Clock; News...	News comment.....	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Music; news.....	Reveille Roundup.....	Taxes; Music.....	News Service.....	.....
7:45 New; War Summ'ry	News.....	Musical Clock.....	"At the Console".....	.....
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup.....	News Service.....	"Eight Bells"; music....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot...	Chet Gaylord, songs...	George and Dixie; news.	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange".....
8:30 Carl Moore' Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	"Morning Varieties"...	"Post Exchange".....
8:45 riety Show; news..	Toast; music.....	"Musical Roundup".....	"Morning Varieties"...	Circle C Ranch Boys....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	News; Recordings.....	"News and Rhythm".....	News Service.....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale..	"Merry-Go-Round".....	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch...	Shopping news.....	"Musical Roundup".....	Dramatization.....	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn recital.....	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bess Johnson".....	"N. E. Cupboard".....	Studio talk.....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"...	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children"...	Australian News; record.	"Handy Andy".....
10:30 "Stepmother".....	Musical program.....	"Help Mate"; sketch....	"Singing Strings".....	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 Food Fair.....	"String Time".....	"Road of Life".....	Studio speaker.....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Mildred Carlson.....	"Mary Marlin".....	News commentator.....	Guadalaraja Trio.....
11:15 "Man I Married"...	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Organ; Guest.....
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk..	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Melody Strings.....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Music; talk; K. Ivers..	"David Harum"; sketch..	Choir Loft.....	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum...	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news...	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 Big Sister; sketch...	"Judy and Jane".....	"Kaleidoscope"; music..	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier.....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam".....	Italian Melodies.....	Concert Melodies.....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; Washington news;	Radio Playhouse.....	Italian Melodies.....	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	"Baukhage Talking"...	News Service.....	I'll Find My Way.....	Musical Mailbox.....
1:15 Serial drama.....	N. E. Agriculture News.	"Musical Roundup".....	"Government Girl"; sk..	Musical Mailbox.....
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk....	Contrasts in Melody....	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"...	Dave Allen, tenor.....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News.....	hold talk.....	H. Arnold's Or.; songs..	The Playgoer.....
2:00 Serial drama.....	U. S. Army Band.....	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster.....	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama.....	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Mystery Man".....	Colonial Network Orch..	"The Victory Program"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley.....	Dance Concert.....	"Valiant Lady".....	School of the Air.....	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	Dance Concert.....	"Grimm's Daughter".....	School of the Air.....	Five Star News.....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and music.....
3:15 United We Stand...	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots"...	"John's Other Wife"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners"; or.;	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	vocalists; News.....	Sports and music.....
4:00 Del Castillo.....	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Prof. E. S. Brightman	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas".....	Sports Matinee.....	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera....	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Sports Matinee.....	"Harper House"; drama.
4:45 Press News.....	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk..	"Four of Us".....	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix".....	"Musical Roundup".....	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments.....	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service.....	Prayer; dinner concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway..	Blackout for Boston....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	The Town Crier.....
6:30 Sports Talk; Music..	Sports Digest; music...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"...	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Memory Lane.....	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Concert Melodies.....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance music.....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs....	Musical program.....	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers.....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter.....
8:15 Heir?"; drama.....	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	vocalists; chorus.....	program.....	Electric Choir.....
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	'Meet Your Navy'; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	N'ed Jordon, Secret	Henry King's Orchestra..
8:45 drama; News.....	Band; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent".....	"Romance in Music".....
9:00 "We, the People"...	Famous Jury Trials....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Variety Hour.....
9:15 interviews; music..	Famous Jury Trials....	Sanderson's Quiz.....	News Service.....	Variety Hour.....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Benny Goodman's Orch..	Variety Hour.....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Molly; guests.....	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour.....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing...	Five Star News.....
10:15 Public Affairs....	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	soloists; orchestra....	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Sam Donahue's Orch....
10:30 Jobs for Victory...	Network Sports.....	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports.....	Network Sports.....	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"...	Freddy Martin's Orch...
11:00 News Analysis.....	News; Music.....	News Service.....	Mardi Gras Dramatizat'n	Tommy Tucker's Orch...
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music....	Commemoration Dinner..	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want".....	"St. Louis Serenade";	Ben Young's Orchestra..	Day's End; music.....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or...	"Music You Want".....	orchestra; songs.....	Ben Young's Orchestra..	Music; news.....

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Liquor Board In Maine Asks Closer Aid

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 16—The State Liquor Commission has sounded a call for closer co-operation among enforcement agencies in county and municipal fields.

While the Commission's letter to these agencies expresses no precise dissatisfaction with their past performances, it would seem to lend weight to the recurring complaints of some who observe the general situation that local and county officers have been inclined to remain aloof with respect to enforcement of liquor laws.

If any still do take the alleged position that "the Liquor Commission has its own investigators, let them worry about the problem," the Commission makes it plain that it expects co-operation.

The letter calls attention to the fact that the State relies substantially upon profits from the liquor division to finance its defense program. Old-age assistance always has indirectly drawn much of its funds from liquor revenues.

"As you know," the letter, sent to all county and local law officers, says, "a large portion of State funds appropriated by the Legislature to finance our defense effort is derived from revenues of the State Liquor Commission. It is particularly important at this time that the safeguarding of revenue be regarded as a vital defense obligation and every dollar so derived lessens the likelihood of other State defense taxation."

Defense Tax Opposed

In this connection it may be recalled that Governor Sewall, addressing the recent special session of the State Legislature, took some pride in telling that body that it was his opinion and that of the Commissioner of Finance that no new taxes would be necessary to finance the defense program which the Legislature, subsequently, in large measure enacted into law.

From the Liquor Commission's letter it might well be concluded that if sufficient co-operation is not forthcoming, the Commission stands ready to go right ahead on its own. The Commission points out, for instance, that its inspectors have the same rights as sheriffs with respect to enforcement of liquor laws. Of course, the Commission employs only 18 inspectors who work under a chief inspector to cover the entire State, but this staff could be increased. Indeed, many have contended that it is inadequate to police some 2,000 beer licenses to say nothing of caring for matters incidental to liquor traffic.

Naturally, however, any increase in personnel means more administrative expense and a curtailment of profit. Therefore, if by achieving closer co-operation the same results may be obtained, the State will profit. Unquestionably, under Maine law sheriffs and their deputies must enforce liquor laws. Unquestionably, too, municipal police, though not mentioned in the Statute, have the same obligation.

As a matter of fact, the State Liquor Commission was more than ordinarily in the Maine news this week, as a persistent rumor circulated that Chairman Stephen F. Leo, whose appointment by Governor Sewall occasioned a considerable political storm, shortly would resign.

Governor Sewall, however, denied there was any foundation for the report, and friends of Leo maintained it must have been started by some disgruntled faction out of sorts with certain of the administrative changes the new Commission has made since it took office.

The obvious decision of the new Commission to administer liquor laws and its rules and regulations strictly to the letter—a decision which definitely seems to have been put into practice—may not have set well in some quarters hit by it. If some have been displeased, it quite definitely is the opinion of the administration that many more have been gratified to see a general strengthening of control and enforcement by the Commission.

Short Waves in Boston

**WRUL 6.04mc; 9.70mc or

Boston Trawlers Take on Supplies Preparatory to Leaving for Fishing Grounds

Pact Accepted by Operators Is Read to Union Fishermen

Supplies and provisions were put aboard several Boston fishing trawlers this morning, and it is expected that at least some of them will leave port for the fishing grounds late today.

Departure of these vessels follows acceptance of the truce terms of the National War Labor Board in the nearly six-week-old tieup of the Boston fleet of trawlers over the cost of war risk insurance.

Other trawlers will be put in commission for active service and sail at intervals to avoid flooding the market with fish.

Union fishermen gathered at Meridian Hall, East Boston, at noon to hear the agreement arranged by the War Labor Board, whereby operations are to be resumed while the original dispute is arbitrated.

Six Weeks' Dispute

Acceptance by the owners of 40 idle Boston fishing trawlers of the terms of the National War Labor Board, in the nearly six-week-old fisheries dispute, eliminated the first serious challenge of authority of the recently established Board.

Following a series of long conferences, after the Board had demanded that owners return their vessels to active service pending arbitration of disputed points, the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., agreed to accept a three-month truce with the members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

When the Board first proposed that the vessels be returned to service at once, and that the owners purchase $5,000 worth of war risk insurance for each man in the crew pending a decision as to who should bear the cost of the insurance, the union fishermen agreed. The owners, however, refused.

Last Friday the Board asked the Government "to use whatever force may be necessary" to end the dispute. And a Board member hinted that the President might even take over the fleet for operation. The owners were in conference all that day and most of Saturday before reaching a decision.

Edward H. Cooley, spokesman for the owners, notified the Board late Saturday, that they would return the vessels to service, and buy $5,000 worth of war risk insurance for each member of "a normal crew" and $200 for personal effects, both to cover a three months' period.

Agree to Arbitrate

It was also agreed that the owners would "arbitrate before your Board the question of who bears the cost of such insurance, and accept the decision as final and binding on assurance from the Board that the Union will operate without strike or any other stoppage of work during the three-month period covered by the insurance, and that the Union will accept as final and binding your Board's decision on the insurance question."

Wayne L. Morse, Acting Chairman of the Board, replied to the owners' wire that the decision "is bound to strengthen the public's confidence in the good faith of American employers and labor unions as shown by their willingness to abide by the terms of the understanding which they have entered into with the President to settle their labor controversies for the duration of the war by judicial processes."

Union fishermen were reminded by Mr. Morse in a telegram to the Union that it may not call a strike when its present contract expires on March 15. This possibility was one of the stumbling blocks in the path of acceptance by the owners of the first truce terms of the Board.

Should negotiations for a new contract for the year starting March 16, break down before the expiration of the three-month period, the wire added, the dispute will again come before the War Labor Board, the fishermen were notified.

By a Staff Photographer

Even Family Pet Does His Bit in Needham Waste-Paper Drive

Shown on the left are two Needham Senior High students after collecting waste paper. They are preparing to bundle it (with the dog's help). Later (right) another group, accompanying a hired truck, gathers up the bundles from street corners and takes them off to be baled and sold.

Paper Shortage Spells Cash To Students, Aid to Needham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass. — There's a rapidly increasing paper shortage in this progressive town—particularly in the waste-paper category.

From cellars and attics it comes, from back halls and storage bins—to the tune of from 6 to 8 tons a week. Fire hazards are being greatly reduced—and the class treasuries at the Senior High School are mounting.

It's a well-organized campaign. All in the hands of the students. The typewriting class turned out the original appeals which were circulated among Needham housewives. The art class turned to and issued mimeographed maps of the town, which has been divided into four sections. Each of these sections was subdivided, and "sophs," juniors, and seniors, plus officers and staff of The Advocate, the school paper, were assigned to cover the various districts.

The collecting campaign is run on a rotating basis, under the direction of Chairman Thomas Fina One week the sophomores do all the work, and reap their share of the benefits. The next week the juniors have a go at it. Then the Seniors, and finally The Advocate staff.

Early each Saturday morning, the students get busy. Armed with burlap bags and bundles of rope and twine, members of one group canvass every house within a certain mapped-out area. Newspapers and magazines are tied in neat bundles. Other loose scrap paper and small cardboard boxes are stuffed into cartons or bags. And all are piled at strategic points along a given route.

Then the truck, hired by the students at $1 an hour, makes its rounds, with many willing hands quickly filling it to capacity. Back to the high school it goes, where the waste-paper baler is swung into action by another group. Meanwhile, the truck makes another collection, and another, until the whole area has been combed clean. The same procedure is repeated the week following in another section of town.

Finally, the huge bales are carted off to a waste-paper dealer in Natick and are converted into cash.

Again, there's a division. First 25 per cent is put into Government Stamps and Bonds to provide a scholarship for some enterprising student. Ten per cent goes to The Advocate. Fifteen per cent is turned over to the Students' Activities Association for athletic purposes, and the remaining 50 per cent goes either to the class making the collection that week, or to the class paper.

Redman to Run for U. S. Senate

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 16 (AP)—Fulton J. Redman of Portland, unsuccessful 1940 candidate for Governor, announced yesterday that he would seek the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Maine in June.

U. S. Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., Auburn Republican, is a candidate for renomination.

Mr. Redman, a lawyer and former newspaper publisher and political writer, was the first Democrat in the senatorial primary field.

Former Gov. Louis J. Brann, who was the Democratic senatorial candidate against Republican Ralph O. Brewster in 1940, has not yet revealed his political plans. Two days ago Mr. Redman urged him to go after the party nomination for U. S. Representative from the First District, although his home is in the Second District.

Mr. Redman, who lost to now Gov. Sumner Sewall by a 70,000-vote margin, has sought the senatorial toga unsuccessfully on two other occasions. In 1924 he lost to Bert M. Fernald and in 1926 to Arthur R. Gould, both Republicans.

"I shall run . . ." he said in a prepared statement, "in order to continue actively my many years of support of President Roosevelt in his endeavor to arouse Congress to the necessity of preparedness for such a situation as now confronts us, as well as my loyalty to his domestic policies."

Bay State Jobless Insurance Backed by $112,554,693 Fund

The surplus in the unemployment insurance fund of Massachusetts reached $112,554,693 on Jan. 31, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Unemployment Security, reported today.

Accumulation of the fund has led to debate. Organized labor has wanted larger payments made to the unemployed. Employers have held that if too much was paid out prior to a depression, there would not be enough left to take care of the exceptionally heavy payments that would then be called for.

The issue of liberalizing payments is now up in Washington under a proposal of Federal officials. They would have the Federal Government appropriate $300,000,000 primarily to finance payments to those made jobless by priorities unemployment. Payments to all the eligible jobless would also be raised.

Officials from many states including Massachusetts have protested. They have had no objection to helping those put out of work by lack of materials, but have felt that the plan meant practically that the Federal Government would take over the State systems.

The maximum payment per week in Massachusetts is $15, and the minimum $6. The maximum number of weeks that benefits can be paid is 20.

The fund in Massachusetts will not continue to grow at the rate it has previously because of the introduction this year of the merit rating system, by which employers may get a reduction in their unemployment compensation pay roll tax of three per cent. Employers will obtain reductions in proportion to the extent they can show they have kept the same employees at work over the past three years.

The high degree of employment in the State due to the war caused a reduction of 5,000 claims for unemployment insurance in January this year as compared to last year, Mr. Marshall noted. This amounted to a falling off of 13 per cent.

Claims of the jobless for payments last month totaled 33,984.

Strike Ends Third Month At E. Z. Mills

The strike that is probably the longest now current in New England today completed its third month at the E. Z. Mills, Inc, of Bennington, Vt.

There is practically no dispute over wages or hours. The deadlock centers in the issue of the union shop, under which every employee is required to join the union.

Arbitration of this question has been agreed to by the bargaining agency for the 375 to 400 employees, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The employer has refused.

Efforts of the United States Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor have been unsuccessful and the whole situation now remains at a stalemate.

The strike began Nov. 17.

The company makes underwear and has a government contract.

Goniprow Strike

Hope that the strike at the Goniprow Kid Co., Inc. of Lynn, which started Feb. 13, would soon be straightened out was expressed today by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

About 130 workers are involved. The labor organization concerned is the leather division of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

General Cole said the issue was confused, that it was not wages nor jurisdiction between unions, and that when cleared up, settlement seemed likely.

Rock Garden Group To Hear Harvard Man

Richard C. Harlow of Harvard University is to speak before the New England regional group of the American Rock Garden Society on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at Horticultural Hall. Mr. Harlow will show a number of pictures of his rock garden in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. These pictures have not previously been shown in Boston.

Save Business Paper and Be in State Drive

Massachusetts business firms were today asked to enlist in the Statewide paper conservation and salvage campaign by using both sides of a sheet of paper for business letters, and to use the reverse side of incoming mail for carbon copies, whenever possible.

These proposals were made by Gurth F. Chambers, Director of the Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Chambers also asked business men and secretaries to use the reverse side of incoming letters in replying to them.

Predicting that thousands of tons of paper can be saved through this system, Mr. Chambers said:

"Everyone, these days is searching for some way in which to help. Here is one way in which thousands of us can make a small but important contribution to our national effort. We must remember that each sheet of paper we do not use leaves that much more paper for the packing of bullets, shells, guns, foods, medical supplies and the thousands of items which our soldiers in the field need.

"There is," Mr. Chambers added, "a desperate need for paper for just such packing. Part of the shortage," he said, "is due to the normal increase in the use of paper in wartime. Part of it is due to the fact that much of the military equipment now packed with paper made in America is going to our foreign outposts, from which it cannot be salvaged."

Bay State Taxpayer Groups Offer to Aid in Cutting Costs

Full support of organized taxpayer groups is pledged to municipal finance committees to help curtail 1942 expenditures and lighten the load on taxpayers facing increasing national defense burdens.

Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, stated, "The old saying that 'the people won't stand for it' is out the window," in a letter written to chairmen of the municipal finance committees.

"It is the duty of the people today to assist you in finding the many things that can be dispensed with, and then come to town meetings or budget hearings and give you the backing which, if you have conscientiously done your duty, you are entitled to receive," he wrote.

"The local Taxpayers Associations all over the State are determined to help you do this. They will help get the voters out to meetings and give you protection from the organized minorities that are always active either to project some pet move of theirs or to obviate cuts which they feel may be detrimental to friends.

"The cuts you advocate probably may reduce employment in some departments. It is unfortunate if this has to be. But in many instances the reductions can be accomplished with a no-hire policy and transfers between departments."

Priority Rating To Speed Pier

The way has been partially cleared for state reconstruction of the Mystic Pier of the Boston & Maine Railroad through Federal granting of priorities on all materials necessary except steel, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, has announced.

An application for a priority rating on the 8,000 tons of steel required for modernization of the pier is now pending in Washington, Mr. MacDonald said. He added, "We anticipate no serious trouble in obtaining it."

The 1941 Legislature authorized a $4,700,000 bond issue to finance purchase and reconstruction of the pier. The Boston & Maine Railroad has agreed to lease the modernized structure at a rental sufficient to amortize the cost of the improvement and maintenance over a 20-year period.

Defense Area Housing Shortage Vacancies, Too

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—A critical housing shortage is indicated in almost half of the nation's key defense areas, and residential vacancies are found to be below normal in nine-tenths of such areas, the Work Projects Administration reports.

The agency said it surveyed 287 defense areas and that in all but 25 the gross number of vacant family dwelling units was less than 5 per cent, the figure considered "normal," and in most cases less than half the vacant dwellings were habitable.

In 111 areas, the report disclosed, the vacancy ratio was less than 2 per cent, indicating a "critical" housing shortage.

The Federal Government now has under way programs calling for expenditure of approximately $500,000,000 for housing facilities in defense areas.

Among the areas where the vacancy was less than 2 per cent, indicating a "critical" shortage, the summary listed: (Month of survey, all in 1941, and gross vacancy percentage.)

Connecticut—Bridgeport, October, 1.4 per cent; Bristol, May, 1.0, Hartford, September, 1.1; Meriden, May, 1.1; Middletown, September, 1.1; New Haven, September, 1.6; Waterbury, February, 1.0, and September, 1.1; Stamford, February, 1.4.

Massachusetts—Fall River, November, 1.0; New Bedford, November, 1.7; Lawrence, November, 1.3; Lynn, September, 1.2; Pittsfield, July, 1.6; Springfield, August, 1.0; Chicopee, August, 1.3; Holyoke, August, 1.7; Worcester, August, 1.7.

Rhode Island—Providence, November, 1.2.

Just a Deflection In the Right Direction

PAPILLION, Neb. (AP)—For three years Harry Bossard Post 32 of the American Legion saved proceeds from weekly "fun" nights to build a clubhouse. But instead of a clubhouse, the Post has decided to invest its $3,000 savings in defense bonds.

Place of Music in Wartime Held Important by Menuhin

When more than a thousand soldiers stand up and cheer a concert violinist like Yehudi Menuhin, that means something.

To Menuhin, who saw this happen when he played at Camp Devens on Saturday, who played to an overflow Symphony Hall audience on Sunday, it means a great deal. It proves, he maintains, the important place of music in these times.

"Any form of education that in these times of social ferment can act as a stabilizing force upon society is not a luxury, but a necessity," the violinist asserts.

"Unworthy and antisocial interest cannot be done away with by negative prohibition," he continued. "But providing a satisfactory substitute will generally prove effective. Music," he believes, "can be such a substitute."

The noted young violinist, who played the violin at the age of four, made his New York debut at 10, is taking an active part in Russian War Relief work, and is giving generously of his time in concerts for the armed forces at various army camps.

Mr. Menuhin was in touch with the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, under Chairman Dr. Hugh Cabot, while here and has made arrangements to appear at a Russian War Relief benefit in Miami on Feb. 24.

As one of the national sponsors of this War Relief organization, he has been helpful in raising funds for medical and other supplies for Russia.

He Played for 1,000 Cheering Soldiers

Wide World

Yehudi Menuhin, His Wife Nola and Baby Yalta

The noted violinist received an ovation at Fort Devens on Saturday and played to an overflow crowd at Symphony Hall on Sunday.

Worcester Museum Has New Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—An exhibition of 50 paintings, mostly oils, produced by Americans between 1930 and 1940, will begin on Feb. 18 at the Worcester Art Museum, and finish on March 22. The pictures have been selected with the help of a national advisory committee composed of art critics, museum officials, representatives of those government agencies which assisted the artists of the country during the decade, and art dealers, who remain the major instrument for development of private patronage for contemporary artists.

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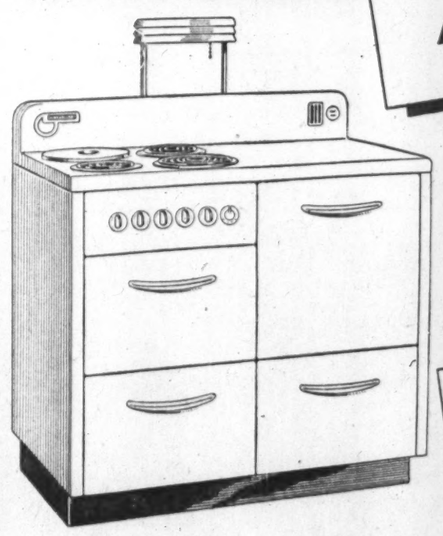

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Continued from Page 1

der, adding that if the British commander would surrender the commander-in-chief of Japanese forces would discuss terms and conditions the same day.

The British officers retired at 4:15 p. m. Meanwhile guns continued to roar. At 6:40 p. m., the same day, Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, the British commander, accompanied by Chief of Staff K. S. Torrance and Major Wild, motored to the Ford Motor Company plant carrying a large Union Jack and a white flag. They were escorted by Unit Commander Sugita.

No sooner had the British officers taken seats in one of the rooms at the plant at 7 p. m. than General Yamashita appeared, accompanied by several staff officers, whereupon the British and Japanese officers shook hands and the meeting commenced.

Domei, in a dispatch from Singapore, said British forces in Singapore at the time of the surrender comprised 60,000 men.

These troops included campaigning forces, fortress guards, and volunteers made up of 15,000 of the British metropolitan forces, 13,000 Australians, and the remainder Indians, it said.

There are a million inhabitants still in Singapore, including 100,000 British.

It was announced that 1,000 members of the British garrison would serve as an auxiliary police force to maintain order until Japanese troops, who entered the City at 8 a. m., today, could complete their occupation.

The remainder of the garrison laid down its arms at 10 o'clock Feb. 15, and the Japanese said the captives would be marched off at once to prison camps.

Japanese naval authorities, meanwhile, announced that they immediately occupied all the British naval and coastal defense bases of Singapore, after an agreement for their transfer reached by British and Japanese officers at Fort Canning.

Domei said a decision was reached concerning the disposal of British warships remaining in Singapore ports.

The dispatch did not indicate what that decision was or what warships remained at Singapore.

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, told the Japanese Parliament that Japanese submarines already were operating in the Indian Ocean and that Japanese naval operations there would be extended now that Singapore has fallen.

Emperor Hirohito, who received the personal reports of his military leaders, sent a message of congratulations to his Malay campaign commanders.

Although the news of Singapore's fall touched off a spontaneous celebration in Japan, the formal festivities are scheduled for Feb. 18 when, it was announced here, Japanese troops will make their triumphal entry into the captured city.

News of the fall of Singapore brought out the biggest headlines yet used in the war by Japanese newspapers. Word of the victory was carried again and again in radio bulletins and announced on trains and in railroad stations.

Dispatches from Singapore Island said the British Imperials resisted stoutly throughout the last hours of their back-to-the-sea struggle, fighting from strongly defended nests in the suburbs while flames which appeared to have merged into a solid block of fire swept Singapore.

But the dispatches said three converging columns of Japanese troops virtually had encircled the City and cut the defenders' lines into pieces, seized the reservoirs upon which they depended for water supply, captured three of their four airdromes, stormed the fortified island of Blakang Mati south of the harbor, and silenced the big coastal defense guns which had thrown a protective bombardment over the City.

Japanese Imperial headquarters said all hope of a British evacuation had been destroyed by the Japanese Navy which had sunk, damaged, or beached 32 ships, including many warships, to the south of Singapore.

Thus fell into Japanese hands the island fortress and naval base which had been held by the British for 123 years and which long had been believed by them to be impregnable, largely because of the 400 miles of Malayan jungle to the north which the Japanese, however, had penetrated.

For the first time since the Japanese stormed across Johore Strait about midnight the previous Sunday blue sky could be seen over Singapore, the stories said. The huge oil tanks dotting the island at length having burned themselves dry.

Singapore's tropical foliage was black from the showers of soot which had sifted steadily through the sky for seven days.

Huge shell and bomb craters were everywhere, and in many places only shattered and dwarfed stumps remained where orchards and plantations had flourished.

These accounts said the decisive blows were delivered Feb. 14 when the Japanese completed occupation of the area around the vital MacRitchie and Peirce water reservoirs northwest of the City.

Then one Japanese column advanced southward on a six-mile front and reached the northern suburbs of Singapore itself.

A second column skirted the reservoirs to the east and reached the Kalang River where it is crossed by the road from Singapore to Seletar airdrome in the north of the island.

Then this column struck southward toward the coast east of Singapore.

This maneuver had the effect of splitting the defending forces which by then were streaming eastward, along with refugees, toward the northeastern end of the island.

A third Japanese column, which had taken Bukit Timah, completed the encirclement of the City by attacking southward and reaching Alexander Road in the western section of the City.

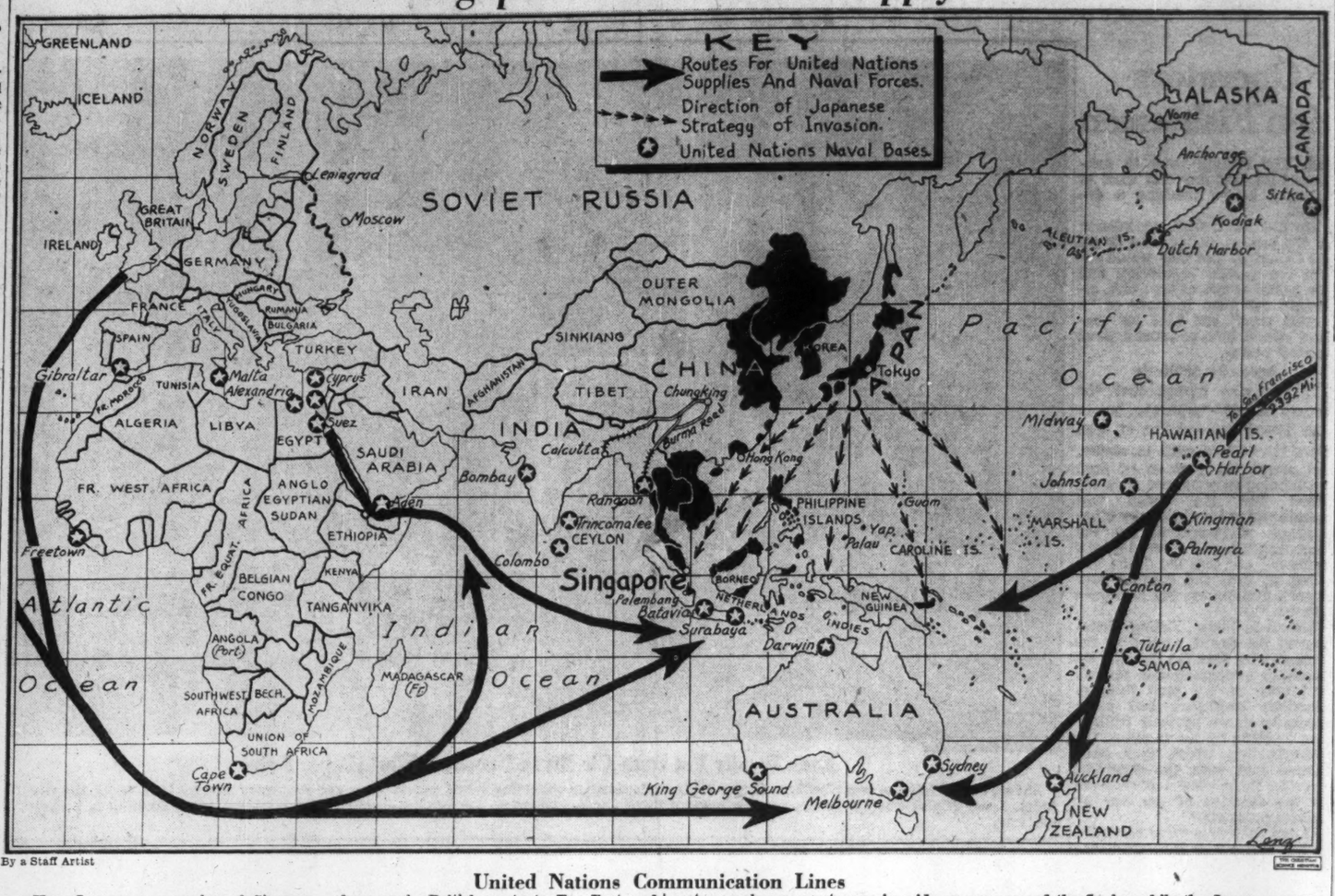
From this position, harbor installations were set flaming by dive bombing and artillery. Coastal batteries and machine-gun nests were knocked out, and Blakang Mati seized.

Sembawang, Seletar, and Tengah airdromes were in Japanese hands by then, leaving only the Kalang airdrome under British control.

Dutch East Indies:

Japanese troops captured Palembang, rich oil center of South-

Fall of Singapore Closes British Supply Route



By a Staff Artist

United Nations Communication Lines

How Japanese possession of Singapore closes main British route to Far East and gives Japanese free access to the Indian Ocean is shown above. United Nations supply routes, as shown, must come in wide sweeps around the flanks, while the Japanese can attack directly under most favorable circumstances. Japanese territory shown in black.

ern Sumatra, today but Allied planes inflicted "great devastation" on the thousands of invaders who swept aside strong Dutch resistance.

Two Japanese cruisers and five crowded transports were blasted with direct bomb hits by American, Dutch, and British planes striking in the Bangka Straits. One of the cruisers was set afire.

The Japanese, following a parachute invasion, continued to land in force.

Bombers and fighters of the United Nations took strong actions against Japanese ships on the Musi River, where a beachhead was established Feb. 15.

Anticipating the invasion of the 1,000-mile-long island, the Dutch applied the torch to the vast oil fields and installations which supply half the East Indies oil.

A black poll of smoke from flaming tanks of petroleum, refineries, docks, and other buildings hung over the battle areas. The damage, said to be the greatest ever deliberately inflicted by man on his own property, probably exceeded $100,000,000 and represented the over-night destruction of decades of patient building by the colonists.

The main force of the sea-borne Japanese invasion seemed directed from the huge squat island of Borneo, which lies to the northeast. Borneo's rim has been occupied almost completely by the Japanese. It appeared possible that some troops also might have been released from the Battle of Singapore.

Japanese planes far to the east bombed a small place in New Guinea for an hour. Other enemy planes fanned out on reconnaissance and light bombardments of other sections of the equatorial islands.

Severe fighting continued unabated in Southern Celebes, the octopus-like island to the east of Borneo.

The seizure of Palembang pointed another grave threat at the final citadel of Java—richest island in the 3,200-mile long archipelago and seat of the Supreme United Nations Command. Palembang is but 269 miles from the Indies' capital, Batavia, and only 20 miles of water—the Strait of Sunda—separates Sumatra from Java.

The occupation likewise imperiled forces in Central and Northern Sumatra, which was believed to be fairly well garrisoned.

But the greatest objective was the vast oil fields, and the prompt destruction by the Dutch thwarted the enemy, for six months at least, of the fuel needed to feed its fleet and planes. Sumatra also supplied the United Nations with much of this oil.

Allied planes gave "all possible support" to the grimly fighting Dutch land forces, the United Nations Supreme Command said. Transports and barges used in landing on the marshy waterfront and mangrove swamps were under continuous bombardment and strafing.

Hurricane fighters and Blenheim bombers of the Royal Air Force made repeated low-level attacks on the barges.

The bulk of the well-equipped Dutch forces are centered in Java, and they have been strongly reinforced recently by Australians. Most of some 100,000 Dutch soldiers are Indonesians. Some essential equipment such as tanks and antitank guns is scarce, however.

It appeared possible that some of the troops defending Singapore escaped to Sumatra or Java—the Japanese themselves made that suggestion.

Burma:

Two Japanese columns, supported by dive bombers and machine-gunning fighter planes, drove to within six miles of Thaton today in a drive to choke off supplies to China over the winding Burma Road.

Thaton is only 50 miles southwest of Pegu, important rail center on the Rangoon-Mandalay and Rangoon-Martaban lines, and it appeared that the invaders were aiming at the junction. The fall of Pegu would cut the railway feeding the Burma Road.

A London military commentator later said that the fighting was "obscure" and that Thaton might now be in Japanese hands.

Japanese spearheads converged on Thaton from Paan, 12 miles to the east, and from Martaban at the mouth of the Salween River, the now shattered first line of defense.

American and British planes made exhaustive efforts to punish the enemy wherever his supply lines were exposed.

The British Imperial troops were supported by volunteer American and Canadian fliers in the fighting.

The chief Japanese threat appeared to be developing in the vicinity of Duyinzeik, six miles east of Thaton, toward which one column was striking from a bridgehead on the west bank of the Salween River near Paan, about six miles farther east.

The other Japanese column was attempting to fight its way up the coast from Martaban, aided by landing parties put ashore from small boats in Martaban Gulf.

It was believed here the Japanese soon would be reinforced by troops released from Malaya by the fall of Singapore, and it appeared that the campaign in Burma was about to enter a critical phase.

For the time being, however, the defenders of Burma seemed to have virtual control of the air, and official advices told of heavy bombing and machine-gunning attacks delivered upon the invaders and their lines of communication during the week end.

Rangoon itself, which is only 80 miles west of Thaton across the Martaban Gulf, was free of air raids Feb. 15.

Most of the City's cosmopolitan civilian population, which in peacetime numbers almost 400,000, already has been evacuated to points of safety.

Philippines:

Heavy enemy artillery fire and intermittent infantry fighting was reported in progress today on Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

A War Department communiqué said also that Japanese war planes were active on the fighting front. The communiqué said:

"There was heavy enemy artillery fire in Bataan during the past 24 hours. Intermittent infantry fighting was in progress on several sections of the front.

"Enemy aviation was active throughout the day."

Meanwhile fresh evidence accumulated that the Japanese are organizing a big offensive to drive the American-Filipino defenders off Bataan Peninsula.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that while fighting was limited to unimportant patrol skirmishes "forces of the enemy are evidently being regrouped for a resumption of the offensive.' Front-line units of the enemy "which had suffered heavy casualties are being relieved by fresh troops," said a War Department communiqué.

One report from General MacArthur contained the comment that in some sections of the Bataan front the Japanese were "entrenching their positions."

While General MacArthur made no explanation of this development, it was noted here that in making ready for an offensive an army usually provides trench positions to offset any counterattack launched against it. General MacArthur recently broke up an offensive against his left flank by counterattacking with his right.

While the fighting on the Peninsula has continued for weeks without any great change in positions, the enemy has been augmenting his forces at a fairly steady rate. New Japanese troop carriers have been seen in the bays on the northwest corner of Luzon Island.

Decision Faces Australia: Own Defense or East Indies?

Continued from Page 1

Indies fall some people argue that Timor and New Caledonia are indefensible, and that if they fall to the enemy the Indies position would be helpless and that therefore Australian defense should begin at home.

Others point out that a few divisions of Australian troops might make all the difference in a place as relatively small as Java but amount to nothing in the vast expanses of this continent. They argue that Australia can save itself only by saving the Netherlands Indies.

No one knows what decision the Government may already have taken. But in the press and among private individuals the great issue is this, shall Australia recognize that its front line is in the Indies and send every possible reinforcement there on the assumption that if they held British and American aid would have time to arrive and consolidate the defenses of the Continent?

Active or Passive Defense?

Or shall Australia abandon active defense for passive defense, of falling back on itself and attempting to save what it can of its own skin?

Those who hold the first view, and this group includes many farsighted and realistic observers, believe that Australia's only chance is to fight for the Indies. They feel that if Washington permits the Australian Government to abandon the Indies the chances of Australian survival is desperate.

During the past few days I was requested by several editors of leading newspapers and also military observers here to impress on America the extreme importance of inducing the Australian Government to commit itself to the defense of the Netherlands Indies and to throw every available Australian soldier and gun into those islands. They particularly hope that outside pressure will force the removal of the ban here on the use of the conscript army outside Australian territory.

Guard Own Defense

It is hard for Australians to take the view that they should throw all their resources into the battle for the Indies. Until the present crisis developed they viewed the war from a comfortable position of security with the pleasing satisfaction of sending their troops to fight Britain's battles in other areas. In safety themselves they enjoyed a gallant gesture to the home country.

The transition to the present situation is a staggering one to any mentality. Widespread attention has been given lately to reports of surplus troops, planes, and tanks in England itself. Australians begin to ask why they should fight in Europe when England keeps reserves at home.

Now that war has struck here there has been a tendency to overlook possible mechanical and shipping problems involved in transporting equipment from England here.

Lack of Planes Stressed

Instead they are preoccupied, in fact some seem obsessed, with what they regard as a fact that while fighting for England in the Mediterranean, England, through incompetence, has never taken the steps necessary to protect this area from grave danger today.

Newspapers constantly stressed the lack of planes at Malaya in a manner which implies negligence or stupidity. Headlines say: "The same old story, no planes."

Criticisms of British Generals responsible for Malaya's defense are heard everywhere in private expressed with extraordinary vehemence and bitterness. It is the open season for recriminations about the mother country.

Demands are voiced for greater Australian participation in Pacific strategy. Stinging jibes are made at the "inclusions" of Australian representatives in London conferences.

Turn to Washington

The Telegraph under the signature of its Board Chairman demands that Prime Minister John Curtin fly immediately, not to London but to Washington. The general tendency to turn to Washington is indicated with extraordinary reaction here to the arrival of the first two American correspondents from the United States side of the Pacific.

H. R. Knickerbocker of the Chicago Sun and myself seem to embody their hopes. We were interviewed daily by papers here, our presence seeming to provide the main straw of hope on their horizon for assistance. They cling to the assumption that our ability to reach here means that American reinforcements of enormous quantity are on the way.

Complicating their reactions is the factor inevitably present in their thoughts that they have sent their best troops to the Mediterranean area and suffered heavily there. Now they are receiving support from England which they regard as woefully inadequate. There is a powerful instinctive impulse to recall every possible Australian soldier home and keep him here.

Labor Presses Demands

Even the dire extremity of the military situation has not yet succeeded in silencing special interests. A prominent labor leader spent an entire evening with us insisting that guarantees for more labor benefits constitute an immediate need. To him the most urgent problem is destruction of the profit system. With Singapore falling he wanted to impose on the nation new labor benefits as the price of full labor support for the war effort.

There is much in the resentment and tendency to concentrate on home defense which is understandable. The Australians already have raised an army which equals in population the proportion of a four or five million-man American army.

Their best troops fought valiantly in Greece, Crete, and Libya usually with inadequate air support and sometimes with none.

They suffered heavy losses in all these campaigns and they have no illusions about the possibility of evacuating the Australian division from Singapore in condition to carry on. In fact, few indulge the hope of being able to evacuate any men themselves. The press has taken the attitude that another Dunkirk is highly improbable.

Best Defense in Indies

All shades of opinion recognize valid reasons for the bitterness in a comparison of past sacrifices with present prospects.

But those with courage and realism in their thinking refuse to accept the attitude that past bunders justify or permit any shirking of the present responsibility to defend Australia itself.

They believe that Australia is best defendable in the Netherlands Indies, and they in turn are particularly resentful at the failure of the Government to choose the policy of active defense in the Netherlands Indies or even lift the ban on the use of conscript forces outside Australia.

This group would like Washington to make the sending of American reinforcements conditional on complete commitment of Australian forces to defense of the Netherlands Indies. Further they would welcome anything from the outside which would destroy the reluctance of internal elements to see the national danger ahead of their individual or group interests.

Plea to U. S.: Send More Aid Over Pacific

Continued from Page 1

sible, however, it is felt in many quarters that the situation in the Southwest Pacific has become so dangerous that Washington would be justified in stripping itself of war goods to come to the fullest possible aid of the remaining Allied bastions there.

That some such major decision may be at hand is indicated by the week-end meeting of the Anglo-American War Council at the White House. Sitting with the President for the first time, so far as is known, the Council is believed to have taken up the question of supplies in detail. This interpretation is borne out by the fact that Harry L. Hopkins, who is in charge of the transfer and allocation of American military equipment, was present at the conference.

The Council generally meets by itself and consults with the President only upon matters requiring the direct decision of the Chief Executive and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

While the still undisclosed extent of the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor may account for the failure of the United States Fleet to take a more active part in Pacific hostilities, persons here have found it harder to understand why the Air Force has not done more during the 10 weeks since America's entry into the war.

Huge Plane Production

Last year's warplane production goal was over 18,000 aircraft and defense officials have declared that the goal was reached. While a considerable portion of this figure, perhaps 50 per cent or more, were trainers, this still would leave the United States with a 1941 production of combat planes well above the highest estimate yet given for the entire Japanese Air Force. Even if many of these combat craft were sent to the British, it would appear that the United States had retained a sufficient number of ultra-modern bombers and fighters to enable it to strike harder at the Japanese than it has done heretofore.

The same line of reasoning is being followed here in regard to tanks, artillery, particularly anti-aircraft guns, and other types of military equipment.

Regardless of the reasons which may have impelled American officials to hold back on possible shipments to the Far East, it is no secret that Australian-British-Dutch officials are convinced that the United States still has untouched reservoirs of military equipment which, were they sent to the Southwest Pacific immediately, would change the entire course of war there and guarantee an eventual Allied victory.

Spotters Save Lost Plane

HALIFAX, Feb. 16 (AP)—Vigilance of civilian spotters of the Aircraft Detection Corps Saturday night resulted in rapid location of an RCAF plane lost in a storm and in its being guided to a safe landing on Lake Abiteau near Parrsboro, N. S. Details of the incident were given by the Eastern Air Command.

Two pilots-in-training from Debert Camp, Sergeant Pilot Burt Chester McNall of New York and Pilot Officer Harry Woodward Donkersley of Rowell River, B. C., were on a routine night training flight in a Hudson aircraft when they lost their way in a sudden storm flurry about 7 p. m.

The craft was quickly noticed by members of the Detection Corps and reports of its progress about the Province began crackling into headquarters here. Storekeepers, housewives, watchmen, barbers, farmers and fishermen up and down the Minas Basin and Bay of Fundy all made emergency reports.

Residents of the Parrsboro district organized direct assistance lining up their cars on the lake surface to light a pathway for the plane to land. The pilot made a perfect landing, but skidded on the bare ice and crashed into a fence and pole, damaging the plane somewhat.

The RCAF, which organized and operates the Detection Corps, commended the spotters for their efficiency and the residents of Parrsboro for their assistance.

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How Singapore Surrendered: Japanese Give Their Version

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Details of the British surrender at Singapore, according to the Japanese version of the formality, are given by the Japanese official Domei News Agency as follows:

"Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander in chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces, dictating Japanese terms for the surrender of Singapore at the historic 49-minute meeting last night with Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, Commander in Chief of British forces in Singapore, pre-emptorily accepted full responsibility for the lives of British and Australian troops as well as British women and children remaining in Singapore.

"Declaring, 'Rely upon Japanese bushido (Japanese chivalry), General Yamashita demanded swift compliance with the Japanese terms for surrender. . . .

"The following conversation took place between the Japanese and British commanders:

"Yamashita: "I wish replies to be brief and to the point. I will only listen to unconditional surrender.'

"Percival: 'Yes.'

"Yamashita: 'Have any Japanese soldiers been captured by the British?'

"Percival: 'No, not a single one.

"Yamashita: 'What about Japanese residents?'

"Percival: 'All Japanese residents interned by the British have been sent to India. However, their lives are fully protected by the Indian Government.'

"Yamashita: 'I am not asking whether you wish to surrender or not, and, if you wish, I insist it be unconditionally. What is your answer, yes or no?'

"Percival: 'Will you give me until tomorrow?'

"Yamashita: 'Tomorrow? I cannot wait, and it is understood, then, that Japanese forces will have to attack tonight.'

"Percival: 'How about waiting until 11:30 p. m., Tokyo time?"

"Yamashita: 'If that is to be the case, Japanese forces will have to resume the attack until then. Will you say yes or no?'

"Percival was silent.

"Yamashita: 'I want to hear a decisive answer, and I insist upon unconditional surrender. What do you say?'

"Percival: 'Yes.'

"Yamashita: 'All right, then. Cease firing must be ordered at exactly 10 p. m. I will immediately send 1,000 Japanese troops into the city area for maintaining peace and order. Do you agree to that?'

"Percival: 'Yes.'

"Yamashita: "If you violate these terms Japanese troops will lose no time launching a general offensive against Singapore City.'"

British Greet Churchill Talk With Call for More Action

Continued from Page 1

day by moderation in its praise for Mr. Churchill's speech.

Smaller War Cabinet Sought

Many MPs will in Commons this week be redoubling their efforts to press Mr. Churchill to delegate more of his responsibilities, to form a smaller War Cabinet free from departmental duties or to take the initiative in securing a bigger Dominion hand in the inner war councils. There is a possibility that Parliamentary tactics will be changed this time, however, and the main pressure directed behind the scenes rather than in open debate.

Parliament itself will face a puzzling dilemma. Is there to be a repetition of the last vote of confidence when the M. P.'s, after spending three days finding fault with the Government, voted 464 to 1 in its support?

Due to Several Causes

That situation was due to several causes—the M. P.'s were determined to criticize freely. But they jibbed when it came to voting against the Government partly because they didn't want to give the world the impression that Britain wasn't united but also because they found they didn't have any alternative to Mr. Churchill. It is the same today for those political doubts are most acute. They grant that Mr. Churchill won the Battle of Britain by sheer courage, character and oratory. But they consider he has shown himself unsuccessful in strategy as well as inadequate in matters of production and home affairs. Who can say whether Mr. Churchill's strategy has been wrong or whether the failures are due more to the fact that Britain has had to stand virtually alone militarily for more than two years because the entire free nations group had been almost totally unprepared for war?

Navy Court Starts Normandie Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—While a naval court opened an investigation in New York of the Normandie disaster, demands developed for a Congressional inquiry into the fire which swept the former French liner last Monday.

A three-man court of inquiry headed by Rear Admiral Lamar R. Leahy, retired, is investigating, the Navy announced, and information "compatible with military security will be released as soon as available."

It was added that if the court determined that offenses "have been committed or serious blame incurred it will recommend what further proceedings should be had."

In addition to Admiral Leahy, members of the court are Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, U. S. N., retired, and Capt. Frederick E. Haeberle. Lieut. Robert L. Johnson, U. S. N., retired, is the Judge Advocate for the court.

Vanquished and Victor at Singapore

Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival
Who surrendered at Singapore.

Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita
Commander of Japanese forces.

Axis Strategy: Attempt to Close World Pincers

Continued from Page 1

communication to the United States. Let us look rather at the western flank, to see how far, and in what direction Hitler may move to consummate the world-pincers Axis move.

Campaign in Russia

Soviet Russia is carrying the war against Hitler at the moment. The contact line is, however, still in Russian territory, and the ends of the battlefront in this area are still anchored in Axis hands—in Finland on the north, in the Crimea on the south. There is still a wide band of terrain to be pierced by the Russians before any serious threat to Germany will ensure. And as the Russian advance continues it must, of necessity, lose some of its punch. Hence it may be expected that German delaying action on the east will cushion the hammer blows of the Red offensive.

Nevertheless, the Russian campaign has made such tremendous inroads on German strength in man power and matériel that the next German move, to be effective, must be restricted. It is hardly conceivable, under these circumstances, that German thrusts in strength may be made simultaneously into the Caucasus, North Africa, and via Gibraltar through Spain. Predictions are risky; yet it may be ventured that under these circumstances the direction of a spring offensive will depend on Turkey's acquiescence to German pressure and a definite surrender of Vichy which would make fully available all the resources of French North Africa. This brings us face to face with the fact that Africa remains as one of the most important battlegrounds.

Japan's Vulnerability

The other bright side of the picture is that every mile which Japan moves south—regardless of initial success — overextends its man power, increases the vulnerability of its lines of communication with a homeland itself extremely vulnerable.

In weighing all the factors with regard to future Hitlerian moves, some consideration must also be given to the recent dash of the Scharnhost, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen from Brest to German ports. One element of this move has apparently escaped consideration. That is, the question "why" has not been answered.

One wonders why all the German surface naval eggs have been gathered into one basket when, had these three important units taken to the seas from Brest, the element of surprise on Anglo-American lines of Atlantic communication would have successfully been accomplished.

Could it be that this trio, rendered useless by their battering by the Royal Air Force, was dragged, red-herring-like, through the channel to disclose the whereabouts of the British Battle Fleet? Was it a move to coax elements of our own battle fleet from the Pacific, to assist the Japanese efforts there by weakening our naval strength in those waters? Was it to concentrate German surface strength in order to do battle with the British fleet at the same time that the long-threatened invasion of Britain takes place?

Somewhere among those questions the answer lies.

With it will come the answer also, whether or not Hitler can control his Nipponese partners, to ensure furtherance of the uncanny timing which, until the onset of the Russian campaign, characterized Axis strategy. That we are in for further jolts no one can question. That unity here and among the United Nations will bring final victory cannot be questioned either. But fight we must, on all fronts, foreign and domestic, to such effect that the final initiative will pass into our hands.

Martin Pledges G. O. P. War Support And Offers 12 Points for Victory

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Republican National Chairman, outlined a 12-point program for victory last night and pledged his party to "continue vigorously to support the President's war effort 100 per cent."

"Bitterness, rancor, and recrimination can have no place in this country at this time," the House Minority leader told a belated Lincoln Day dinner in a speech prepared for nationwide broadcast.

"First and foremost we are citizens of the United States of America, and, second, members of the Republican Party. As American citizens and as Republicans our major and most impelling interest is that of bringing the war to a speedy, successful and complete conclusion."

He reserved his party's right, however, to make "fair appraisal and suggestion as to the conduct of the war and of the civil government."

"Only through the bi-party political system of operation can the Bill of Rights be protected and vitalized. . . . Wherever one party . . . secures and retains control of government, it means mono-party government.

"And mono-party government means dictatorship.

"Twelve fundamental tasks, all part of one big job, confront us today," Representative Martin said. "The Republican Party is determined that in so far as lies within its power these tasks shall be carried out."

The 12 points, summarized:

1. Provide full armaments and munitions "as rapidly as humanly possible."
2. "Provide our allies with all the machines, implements and munitions possible as fast as we can."
3. Put aside everything "which in any way interferes with the supreme effort to produce quickly an adequate supply" of war equipment.
4. Adequate civilian defense, organized as soon as possible.
5. "Guard against subversive and fifth column influences . . . against both our war effort and our . . . Government."
6. "Maintain the small business structure. . . ."
7. "Cut off every nonessential governmental expenditure —and do it immediately."
8. "Procure the most thorough and complete efficiency possible in war activities."
9. "There must be no unnecessary censorship on the American people."
10. "Give due consideration to all honest, sincere and constructive appraisals and suggestions concerning . . . the war and the civil operations of the Government."
11. Maintain "our bi-party political system . . . and protect our free enterprise economy."
12. "Prepare for the restoration of the regular operations of constitutional government and our free enterprise economy as soon as possible after the war ends."

All of America Below Rio Grande Is All Nazis Want, Göring Says

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 16 (AP)—George S. Messersmith, new U. S. Ambassador to Mexico and one-time Consul-General in Berlin, related Saturday a 1934 conversation with Hermann Göring in which Hitler's lieutenant said, "Our only concern is that all America south of the Rio Grande be ours."

Mr. Messersmith, who arrived Feb. 14 to assume his post here, said this statement came from Göring during a discussion of the Monroe Doctrine.

In an interview, the new envoy declared United States-Mexican relations today "are on a more favorable and more understanding basis than at any time since the founding of the two republics."

As evidence of the friendship between two nations he brought a personal message from President Roosevelt to President Avila Camacho.

Speaking fluent Spanish, he made an immediate hit with Mexican newsmen. Before coming here he was Ambassador to Cuba.

Concerning the message Mr. Messersmith brought from President Roosevelt to President Avila Camacho, the new Ambassador said:

"President Roosevelt has a great admiration for President Avila Camacho. The message is of a purely personal nature, but is a mark of the friendship between our governments."

Mr. Messersmith said Mexico's part at the Rio de Janeiro Conference "constituted one of the finest pages in her history." He paid special tribute to the work of Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla at the Conference. Mr. Messersmith succeeds Josephus Daniels, who retired.

American Planes Help British Win Epic Desert Fight

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—American-made planes aided the British in a spectacular RAF victory over Axis planes in the Battle for North Africa. Fought Saturday, in the Acroma Area 10 miles west of Tobruk, 18 American-made Kittyhawk fighters were reported officially to have shot down 20 Italian and German planes in five minutes and damaged the remainder of an Axis force of 30 planes.

The story of the engagement was told to the Air Ministry by one of the British pilots.

"The enemy were just about to start ground strafing when we pounced on them," the pilot said. "There were at least 30 of them but numbers didn't mean a thing. It was like swatting flies, the way they went down. On the ground below as we dived and banked I could see troops flinging their hats into the air as the ground shook to the impact of falling aircraft. I counted six of the enemy hitting the ground in the same number of seconds . . . not one enemy aircraft escaped undamaged."

The Air Ministry said the Kittyhawk fighters were flown by Empire pilots drawn from one squadron of the Royal Air Force and one of the Royal Australian Air Force.

'More Planes' Cry Renewed From Pacific

Continued from Page 1

ican Pacific fleet since the Empire's engagement with Germany and Italy meant that British resources of men and material couldn't stretch that far. And when the American fleet was taken by surprise the British were caught out too.

A Battle of Production

From that moment nobody with accurate information as to the supply situation expected Singapore to be held any more than Malaya was and any more than Java will be unless reinforcements there are accompanied by a really strong force of aircraft.

Some elements for the repetition of this sequence are undoubtedly present, while others seem fortunately to be lacking in the admittedly dark prospective operational picture raised by the fact that Britain's gateway to the East has now become Japan's gateway to the West.

What the Japanese propose to do can be determined by their accomplishments, their statements, and by a study of the map. But what the Allies can do to prevent them is determined by the machinery of production and distribution that is moving far slower than the Japanese are at the present time.

Japan After Axis Link

How can the Allies nullify these imminent threats to Sumatra, Java, and Burma in the Southwest Pacific and the long-range menace to Ceylon, India, and Australia?

A Japanese army spokesman, General Ohira, has said: "Japan must fight until her aims are realized and until direct contact is established with Italy and Germany."

But this invitation to scour distant horizons doesn't lessen the prospect of the Allies being beaten right back to Australia.

At that time, however, the character of the Pacific war must change, for in Australia the Allies have martial and industrial resources on continental scale.

This is the logical base headquarters for launching an Allied comeback, a counterpoise to Japan itself on the other extremity of the balance-arm represented by the telescopic line of Japanese communications.

Urals of the Pacific

Here are the Urals of the Pacific. A substantial British-American force establisher there on sea and land and in the air with the full industrial resources of a war-geared nation behind them could absorb heavy blows without breaking, could give and then come in again, and the Japanese would be faced with a task very different from overrunning the islands and narrow peninsula which gave the defenders no real opportunity to fight for a time once the attack had gathered momentum.

From Australia, given sufficient warships, and airplanes, the Allies could roll back the enemy the way he came, building up advanced striking bases en route the way the Japanese have done.

Opportunity for China

Meanwhile China is likely to be pressing the Japanese on land, with Japanese sea lanes in constant danger of Allied attempts to cut them, while direct attacks could be made from sea and air upon Japan itself, and ahead might lie the prospect of a concerted land assault by the armies of America, Britain, Russia, China, and India.

One thing certain is that the Japanese can hold their manifold advanced positions only lightly and when accelerated production restores the Pacific balance in sea power in favor of the Allies—a process it is reasonable to envisage as a long one—it may well be that the Russians will be ready to bring into play against Germany's partner Japan their Red Banner Army of Manchukuo which has its own formidable air force, and the Russians' submarine fleet in the Pacific.

Developments in Europe

Obviously, however, such developments in the Far East are contingent upon developments in the West and upon continuance of Russian success against the German armies of which a formidable proportion are now poised as if in readiness to drive southeast toward India as the Japanese point the dagger northwest from the Pacific.

Nazis Threaten to Execute All Who Aid Allies in France

VICHY, France, Feb. 16 (AP)—Nazi authorities have decreed execution for anyone aiding Americans or citizens of other countries at war with Germany to hide from occupation authorities.

The extreme penalty also was extended to anyone aiding in any way members of an enemy army or French prisoners who either escape or did not have proper release papers.

Until now, the extreme penalty existed only for persons actually sheltering or hiding escaped prisoners and members of enemy armed forces such as RAF fliers who had been forced down.

The new measures were announced in a German communiqué published by the Paris press. They followed numerous warnings and threats of punishment against persons harboring fallen aviators.

The passage referring to the penalty for harboring enemy aliens said:

"Equally liable to the death penalty is anybody aiding any other nationals (besides army men) of a country at war with the Reich with the intention of hiding them from the German authorities."

American observers at Vichy were speculating as to whether the order overstepped the limits of reciprocity in dealing with enemy aliens.

Poles Persecuted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Reports received from inside Poland by the Polish Government-in-Exile in London continue to tell a story of unchanging persecution and misery and of German ruthlessness, according to Count Edward Raczynski, Foreign Minister of the Exiled Polish Government and Polish Ambassador to Great Britain.

Count Raczynski arrived here on his first visit to the United States aboard one of two Pan-American trans-Atlantic clippers that landed Feb. 12. He told reporters that hundreds of thousands of Polish men, women, and children had perished in Poland since the German invasion.

"More than 30,000 Poles are in concentration camps in Poland and not one prisoner leaves the camp alive," Count Raczynski said, adding that the Germans are now arresting Polish intellectuals and writers and all others identified with the "spirit" of Poland.

"In spite of this oppression and cruelty," he continued, "the Polish spirit is still unbroken. Their resistance is high, particularly in their morale."

Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States and Sylvin Strakach, Polish Consul General in New York met Count Raczynski.

Sabotage by Czechs

WASHINGTON Feb. 16—(AP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czech Government in Exile, told President Roosevelt Feb. 12 of sabotage and uprisings in his Nazi-occupied homeland and said he had information that Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the German Gestapo, would become Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Masaryk told reporters that the only sabotage is economic, but reported that a slowdown had reduced production in the huge Skado armaments works by 35 per cent and he called that "good sabotage."

He said there had been a "fairly dangerous uprising" in Ruthenia several weeks ago in which several German officers were killed.

"Those who did it, or didn't do it, it doesn't make much difference which, have been dealt with," he commented.

The Foreign Minister said 300,000 to 400,000 Czechs, mostly agricultural and unskilled workers have been uprooted and taken to Germany. No Czech soldiers, however, are being used by the Nazis, he added.

War Poster Size Cut; No Economy in Notice

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Members of Congress have received from the Office of Emergency Management letters informing them that because of the shortage of paper the standard defense poster, now 40 inches long and 30 inches wire, is being reduced to half that size.

A sample poster, folded in the size of ordinary letter paper, and the accompanying note, were delivered in a thick cardboard roll 36 inches long and weighing several ounces.

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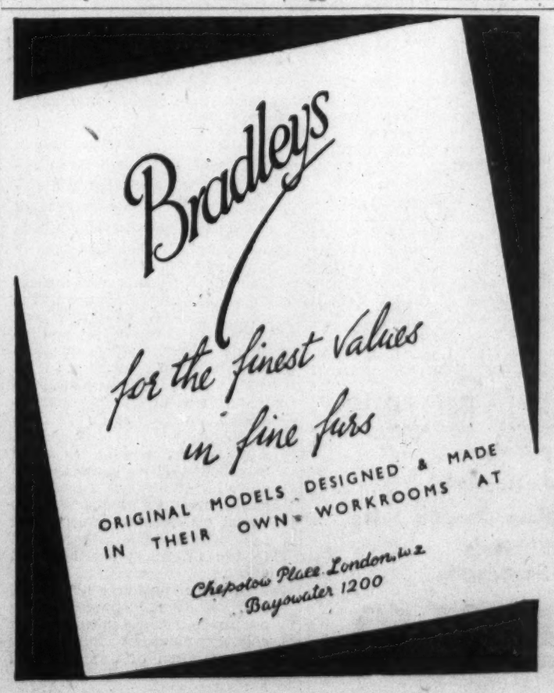
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Great Pool of Civilian Pilots Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee approved today a $221,169,700 appropriation bill for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments and the Judiciary which carried a $36,000,000 fund for expansion of civilian pilot training.

The Committee said in a report that the training program already had provided instruction for 70,000 pilots, more than 21,000 of whom had gone into the armed services.

The Budget Bureau had recommended only $20,069,919 for the training and the Committee estimated its higher figure would provide training for 49,500 pilots compared with 31,900 pilots provided in the budget estimates.

The measure showed an apparent decrease of $150,432,415 from the total carried for the Departments last year, but that was more than offset by elimination of a $159,593,050 item of last year for development of landing areas to be used for national defense under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Appropriations for the Departments for the next fiscal year, compared with the last fiscal year: State Department, $26,994,400 and $24,801,182; Justice Department, $84,438,600 and $74,148,100; Commerce Department, $97,307,000 and $260,284,178; Judiciary, $12,429,700 and $12,368,655.

The landing area item was removed after Secretary of Commerce Jones said that the bulk of last year's appropriation was still available.

The State Department's money was $2,193,218 higher than for the last fiscal year, with about $1,000,000 additional being provided for co-operation with American republics and $1,385,240 additional recommended for salaries.

Secretary of State Hull told an Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony on the appropriation that the Department "has become a militant part of our fighting forces" and is "endeavoring to build up in the Western Hemisphere a solid bulwark against the forces of aggression and a realm where liberal government and free institutions may continue to exist."

Through Dr. Wallace McClure, Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division, the Department disclosed it already is anticipating the post-war necessity for "information, drafts, plans, everything that is affected by treaties and goes into the making of treaties."

One employee, Mr. McClure told the Committee, is working under the adage "in time of war, prepare for peace," and is building "a substructure for the accomplishment of peace after the war is over."

The Committee eliminated authorizations for the maintenance of ambassadors in Germany, Italy and Japan, and approved payment of the salary of the recently appointed Minister to New Zealand.

The largest item in the increase recommended for the Justice Department was $7,533,000 for emergency expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which the Committee said would permit employment of about 10,000 persons—6,400 clerks and 3,600 agents.

The $12,429,700 recommended for the Judiciary represented an increase of $61,045 over the current year appropriation, but a reduction of $318,587 from budget estimates.

Brought out by questioning of Secretary Hull and other officials during hearings on the bill were these disclosures:

During a seven-month period, approximately 750 enemy aliens sought to enter this country in the guise of innocent persons seeking refuge.

While "entirely inadequate," present stocks of about 600,000 tons of rubber may bridge the emergency until artificial rubber production gets started in volume by the middle of 1943.

From Brig. Gen. D. H. Connolly, Chief of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, came the disclosure that the Army General Staff was studying a plan jointly worked out by the C. A. A. and the Air Corps for a gigantic Air Corps "feeder program."

Under it, he said, "the organized civilian pilot training facilities, operating at capacity, can produce 85,000 elementary flyers a year. With present equipment, they can also produce 16,000 secondary course graduates, and with a limited number of added aircraft, they can produce 35,000. That is, they can conduct 120,000 ground and flight courses per year."

General Connolly told the Committee that the Administration, in less than three years, had trained over 70,000 young Americans to fly; that more than 3,000 have entered the flight services of Canada or England; that three-fourths of the flyers in the RAF American Eagle Squadron were C. A. A. graduates, and that 4,500 were becoming flight instructors to staff the enlarged Army contact schools.

The National Bureau of Standards, it is revealed, is manufacturing about 150,000 pounds of optical glass a year for lenses and prisms in range finders, height finders and binoculars. Director Carroll L. Wilson described the glass as "just as good as anything made in Germany."

New Aid for Dies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The head of the Justice Department made known to Congress today has opinion that in the past his agency had done a poor job of investigating government employees accused by the Dies Committee of membership in "subversive" organizations.

But Attorney General Biddle said he had changed the system and that now the Department investigates such complaints "without consulting the department heads."

Mr. Biddle made the disclosure during testimony on a Justice Department appropriations bill, a committee record showed.

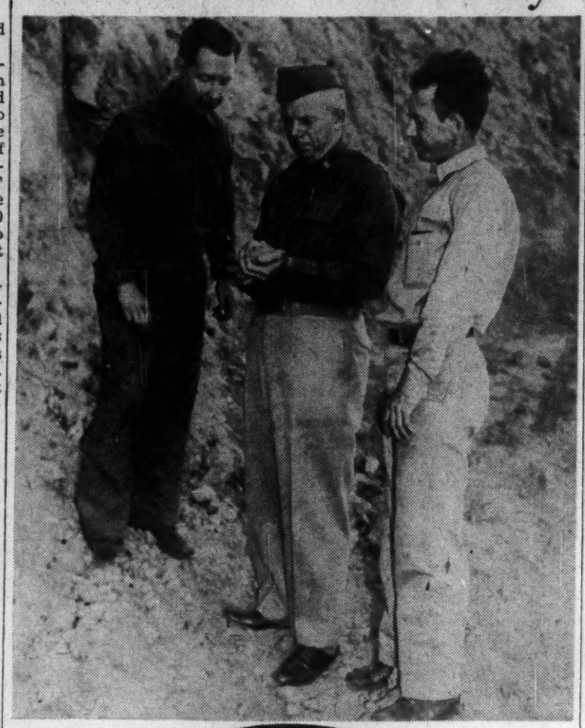
New Labor Source

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Congress learned today that the Government may parole skilled workmen in Federal prisons for military service or defense work.

Attorney General Biddle told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony made public today that James V. Bennett, Prisons Director, and Army and Navy officials were working out details.

Mr. Bennett said that the Department had established employment and placement directors in the larger institutions. Businesses "for the most part are willing to accept the men we recommend," he added.

Minerals Are Their Hobby



Fort Rosecrans Men Study Stones

Top: Here Sergt. W. H. Russell, left, and James I. Bailey, right, a civilian, are interested with Maj. James N. Sexton in a specimen found on a field trip.

Bottom: Sergeant Russell demonstrates a stone-cleaving device used by the Mineralogical Society.

Mineralogical Society Is the Hobby Of Group of Fort Rosecrans Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Men who enter the Army need not leave either their professions or their hobbies behind, a group of officers and men at Fort Rosecrans here are demonstrating.

Twenty, many of them practical mining men and petrologists, have organized the Fort Rosecrans Mineralogical Society, and meet twice monthly to compare notes, study specimens, and hear outstanding geologists and authorities on stones.

Membership includes commissioned officers, enlisted men, and a few civilian employees at the post. Rank stays pretty well outside the basement of the home of Lieut. Col. A. Edward Sherman, President of the Society, when the group meets.

Colonel Sherman has set up two good grinding wheels for polishing the semi-precious stones brought in by members. He also devised a stone cleaving tool for splitting specimens. The group uses Colonel Sherman's fluorescent and phosphorescent lighting equipment to explore the specimens which members bring in.

Thus far field trips have been limited to the near-by areas, but longer exploratory trips soon will take members in a body to the Julian area, where a variety of minerals are to be found. Recently a road contractor opened up a strata of blue clay and shale which caught the attention of the petrologists.

Court Upholds Congress Upon Plant Drafts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court said flatly today that Congress had constitutional power to draft business establishments for the war effort and added that still other measures may have to be devised to prevent profiteering.

Justice Black made these assertions in a 5-to-1 opinion upholding contracts entered into by the Government with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for the construction of ships during the First World War. Justice Frankfurter dissented.

Replying to the Justice Department's contention that the contracts resulted in "unconscionable profits" for the shipbuilding company, Justice Black said that Congress had said that the profits had been granted under congressional authority and that the court was powerless to set them aside at this time.

Replying to another contention by the Justice Department that the Government was desperately in need of ships and was compelled to enter into the contracts by "duress," Justice Black said that the Government has power to commandeer the shipbuilding plant.

"The Constitution," Justice Black said, "grants to Congress power 'to raise and support armies,' 'to provide and maintain a navy,' and to make all laws necessary and proper to carry these powers into execution.

"Under this authority Congress can draft men for battle service. Its power to draft business organizations to support the fighting men who risk their lives can be no less."

Justice Black said that if additional laws were needed for protection against war profiteering, "the Constitution has given to Congress, not to this court, the power to make them."

Noting that Congress at times had authorized price-fixing, limited profits, recaptured high profits through taxation, and had reserved to the Government the right to cancel contracts after being made, Judge Black's majority opinion added:

"The Government has requisitioned existing production facilities or itself built and operated new ones to provide needed war materials. It may be that one or some or all of these measures should be utilized more comprehensively, or that still other measures must be devised."

Justice Frankfurter in his dissenting opinion, assailed the Bethlehem profits as "unconscionable" and contended that the "law does not subject courts to such impotence" that they would have to uphold contracts such as these.

"Courts," Justice Frankfurter wrote," need not be the agents of a wrong that offends their conscience if they heed the commands of law."

He then cited many cases in which courts had set aside contracts where one party was found to have been coerced or to have acted under compulsion. He said that it was "basic doctrine that the Courts will not permit themselves to be used as instruments of inequity and injustice."

Sharp Increase in Exports Of Georgia Peaches in '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Shipments of Georgia peaches during the 1941 season totaled 6,376 cars, compared with 5,837 cars shipped in 1940, according to B. E. Surrey, Associate Marketing Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Atlanta Office.

U. S. Aid to War Jobless Runs Into Much Opposition

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The question of $24-a-week Federal jobless aid is threatening an explosion both among members of Congress in Washington and among idle workers back home.

It is one of those complicated problems that can divide men of good will.

But it also involves matters of morale of tremendous potential importance to war production. It comes to a crisis right now in Detroit where 200,000 to 300,000 auto workers are on the streets in midwinter while the auto plants are being converted to war industries. Some of the men have been idle for weeks. Many and perhaps most of them will exhaust the $16-a-week state unemployment fund provided for 16 weeks, before they are taken back on war jobs.

Government Wants to Help

The Michigan legislature, like other legislatures, is considering boosting the unemployment fund to tide over the present emergency. In Washington, the Administration wants to earmark $300,000,000 to aid the war priority unemployed by increasing State unemployment compensation.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota told the House Ways and Means Committee that enactment of proposed legislation for war-displacement benefits "would federalize unemployment compensation."

"You would destroy the insurance principle of unemployment compensation," Governor Stassen said. He argued that farmers in his own state were experiencing labor difficulties since young men are going to war.

"Premium on Idleness"

He said extension of present benefits to 22 weeks would tend to influence older men not to seek work.

"In this dark hour America cannot afford to put a premium on idleness," Governor Stassen added.

Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, said he thought perhaps a special Federal grant for Michigan might be preferable to the bill before the committee.

Mr. Dingell said he agreed with Governor Stassen in protecting State rights.

Governor Stassen, who is Chairman of the National Conference of Governors, said almost unanimous opinion of the Governors was that the bill would lead to federalization. He urged that if aid is given because of the emergency situation, such help be "divorced" from the principles of the existing job insurance systems.

"The bill has so many unsound approaches in basic principle that we feel it should be defeated," Governor Stassen contended.

He said there was no objection to the proposed training program and allowances for transportation in a separate measure. These programs should be covered, however, by agencies directly concerned with stimulating the war effort, the Governor held.

Five other Governors besides Mr. Stassen testified against the bill, all opposing alleged "federalization." They were the Governors of Massachusetts, North Carolina, Maryland, Indiana, and New Hampshire, and representatives of half a dozen more States were on hand. It seemed obvious to observers that in its present form the measure had little prospect of enactment.

Saltonstall's View

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said that all New England governors were opposed to the proposed legislation.

"If Michigan has a special situation, it should be covered but not by spoiling our own system of unemployment security," Governor Saltonstall said.

It is understood that President Rooseevlt asked his congressional leaders today to expedite handling of the $300,000,000 program.

The Administration's program is denounced as unsound by a succession of witnesses before the House Ways and Means Committee. Most of these witnesses approve of the general purpose of the Administration, but they don't like the way it is being handled. One possibility is that the matter will develop into a protracted deadlock. Congress held up the price control bill over half a year before it could reach an acceptable formula. The trouble is that it is right now that the unemployed are needing assistance.

An explosive feature in the situation is that the idle men may do something about the situation themselves if they don't get prompt aid. All sides bent on winning the war would like to avoid that. But there are angry mutterings from defense centers like Detroit. Observers fear that rash steps may be taken whose bitterness will be hard to efface.

Future Employment

Others don't take the matter so seriously. They point out, what is generally agreed, that by the end of the year more workers will be taken back into war work than were ever discharged because of conversion. In six months in Detroit, for example, the number of workers will probably be as great as it was in the peak of automobile production.

As originally proposed by President Roosevelt the Federal aid program would supplement and eke out the unemployment grants made by the separate States. In other words, the Federal Government would only pay part of the money; the States would pay most of it. This program is backed by Sidney Hillman, labor director of the War Production Board, Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and is supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor. The program would provide benefits up to 60 per cent of average wages, with a maximum of $24 for 26 weeks. Twenty-six weeks is six months, as contrasted to the four months of the present Michigan State system.

Runs Into Opposition

This program has run into the strongest kind of opposition.

A majority of the Ways and Means Committee apparently opposes it. It appears to reflect a widespread feeling in Congress. Witnesses from various State unemployment insurance agencies attack the plan. A majority of the State Governors and their representatives who met here over the week end oppose the program as now drawn up. A notable exception is Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York, it is reported. Some of the Governors testify today before the Ways and Means Committee, which is trying to make its recommendation quickly.

A basic objection is that the bill may "federalize" unemployment relief. This means that the Federal Government may run the States' unemployment insurance system on a national basis. In effect this is what has happened to the relief setup, which States used to administer primarily. The States have $3,500,000,000 of reserves in their unemployment insurance systems. They do not want Washington to handle it.

The proposed Administration bill contains specific statements declaring that State systems will not be disturbed. But the opponents are not satisfied with this. They want the bill scrapped or drastically redrawn. They want to handle the Federal appropriations themselves, if any are made.

Other Opposition

Some witnesses are opposed to granting the money anyway. They hold that the matter will take care of itself in time. They see in the drive an effort to use the war emergency to push through a typical "New Deal" social measure. If the Government accepts responsibility for unemployed now, it will have to do so in the postwar unemployment transition back to peace, they argue.

Many manufacturers' associations attack the bill. Charles L. Hoffman, representing the Minnesota Employers' Association, for example, told the House Committee the aim of the bill seemed to him to be no "reward idleness rather than encourage production."

The other side of the argument is presented in the condition of workers themselves. In Detroit some men were laid off as long ago as last summer. Thus a worker named Casmer Hoele, with five children, was laid off in August. He is semi-skilled. He got $7 a week for 11 weeks from the State unemployment fund. Compensation and duration of the payments are based on previous earnings, not family needs. Mr. Hoele's $7-a-week compensation ended Nov. 14. Since then he has received nothing.

State Aid Plans

If Mr. Hoele had received the high wages, he would have got a maximum of $16 a week, for 16 weeks under the state system. Even so, this would have ended in the second week of December. Michigan's rates of compensation are higher than most states. The state Legislature now proposes to raise them still higher. The Roosevelt Administration wants to help them out.

Two other factors enter the matter. It is argued that if the trained labor force is not kept in Detroit, but scatters to aircraft industries over the country, it will be more difficult to start up the new war plants when the conversion is complete and a labor shortage succeeds present unemployment.

The other argument is that unless something is done promptly workers' morale will be injured and that efforts at economic pressure may be unwisely employed by trade unions in a way that will hold up war production in plants already converted.

Security Call for Low-Paid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—A strong indictment of labor unions that disregard the welfare of low-paid workers and a warning that continuation of such action might lead to fascism and slavery for American workers had today been placed on the record of Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security.

Mr. Epstein at a meeting on "Maximum Production: Warfare and Welfare," held by the League for Industrial Democracy at the Commodore Hotel on Feb. 14, cited the case of the Automobile Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, which he said, was trying to get larger unemployment benefits for members thrown out of work by retooling of automobile plants.

"This is not for those who really need it," he declared, "but for boys and girls who have been getting $60 to $100 a week and now say $16 a week unemployment insurance is not enough."

Mr. Epstein said that although the unions were asking $300,000,000 from Congress until the conversion process was completed, they may get $1,000,000,000, "because they can get anything they want from Mr. Roosevelt."

In a brief reply to Mr. Epstein's remarks, Miss Mary Hillyer, a Director of the League, asserted that the fault was not primarily labor's but that of employers and other pressure groups which had set the example of selfish effort.

Among other speakers were Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director of the League; Michael Harris, subregional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Ethel E. Epstein, labor secretary to Mayor La Guardia; Murray Baron, of the wages and hours division of the Department of Labor, and Carl Raushenbush, Professor of Economics, New York University.

Mr. Thomas said that labor-management councils must increasingly take into consideration the problems of farmers and consumers.

Sinking of Maine Observed in Cuba

HAVANA (AP)—Cubans remembered the Maine Feb. 15, commemorating the 44th anniversary of an event that gave the United States its greatest Spanish-American war slogan and helped start that war—the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor.

Victims of the explosion were honored at the flower-banked, towering Maine monument on Ocean Front Boulevard. Jose Cortina, Secretary of State, pointed out that the United States and Cuba again are allies in a war for liberty.

President Batista and other officials reviewed a parade of Cuban soldiers and sailors, members of the American Legion, and Spanish War veterans.

In 1898, Cuba was in the throes of revolt against Spanish rule. The Maine entered Havana Harbor on Jan. 24. Her commander exchanged courtesy calls with Spanish authorities, and the Maine was anchored. On the night of Feb. 15 the Maine was rocked by an explosion later officially arrtributed to a mine, and sank. two officers and 258 men were killed.

Second University In Exile Is Opened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—A second university, staffed by professors-in-exile, was open here today, launched in special ceremonies to the accompaniment of congratulatory messages from Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French Forces, and Paul van Zeeland, formerly Premier of Belgium, and Dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences in the new school.

Staffed by 60 exiled French and Belgian scholars and named the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, the school is termed the first French-speaking university in the United States. Classes will be held at the New School of Social Research, which is also staffed by refugee scholars and is sponsor of the new project.

Roosevelt to Canada:

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (AP)—Canada's second Victory Loan of $600,000,000 was opened to subscribers today in a drive for which President Roosevelt joined the official send-off.

The President, whose words were recorded in Washington and radiocast last night, praised Canada's achievements in its war effort.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in a radiocast address said the new war loan "is essential not only to the immediate prosecution of the war, and the ultimate attainment of victory, but equally to the achievement of a new world order."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Following is the text of a recorded address by President Roosevelt radiocast in Canada last night, as made public at the White House:

I am speaking to my neighbors of Canada this evening—in regard to something that is a Canadian matter—only because of a personal relationship, which goes back 58 long years, when my family began taking me every summer to spend several months on a delightful island off the coast of New Brunswick. I hope that my privilege of free and intimate discourse across our border will always continue. I trust that it will always continue. I that it will always be appreciated as sincerely as I appreciate it tonight.

It is not merely as good neighbors that we speak to each other in these eventful days, but as partners in a great enterprise which concerns us equally and in which we are equally pledged to the uttermost sacrifice and effort.

In an atmosphere of peace, four years ago, I offered you the assurance that the people of this country would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were ever threatened by an aggressor. Your Prime Minister responded with an intimation that Canada, whose vast territories flank our entire northern border, would man that border against any attack upon us. These mutual pledges are now being implemented. Instead of defending merely our shores and our territories we now are joined with the other free peoples of the world against an armed conspiracy to wipe out free institutions wherever they exist.

United on Any Front

Freedom—our freedom and yours—is under attack on many fronts. You and we together are engaged to resist the attack on any front where our strength can best be brought to bear.

The part that Canada is playing in this fight for the liberty of man is worthy of your traditions and ours. We, your neighbors, have been profoundly impressed by reports that have come to us setting forth the magnitude and nature of your effort as well as the valiant spirit which supports it. If that effort is to be measured in dollars, then you already have paid out, in two years, more than twice as much as you spent in the whole four years of the last war.

Moreover, these reports show that one Canadian in every twenty-one of your entire population is now in the fighting forces and that one in every twenty-one is a volunteer for service anywhere in the world. It should give us all new strength and new courage to learn that in the swift mobilization your army has increased nearly ten-fold, your navy fifteen-fold, your air force twenty-five-fold. We rejoice to know that the air-training plan which you commenced to organize two years ago is now the main source of reinforcements for Britain's air force and that its graduates are fighting on almost every front in the world. Other reports disclose in equally impressive terms an all-out effort which Canada is making in the common cause of liberty

Neighbors' Pride

Yours are the achievements of a great nation. They require no praise from me—but they get that praise from me, nevertheless. I understand the case when I say that we, in this country, contemplating what you have done, and the spirit in which you have done it, are proud to be your neighbors.

From the outset you have had our friendship and understanding, and our collaboration on an increasing scale. We have gone forward together with increasing understanding and mutual sympathy and good will.

More recent events have brought us into even closer alignment; and at Washington a few weeks ago, with the assistance of Britain's Prime Minister and your own, we arrived at understandings which mean that the United Nations will fight and work and endure together until our common purpose is accomplished and the sun shines down once more upon a world where the weak will be safe and the strong will be just.

There is peril ahead for us all, and sorrow for many. But our cause is right, our goal is worthy, our strength is great and growing. Let us then march forward together, facing danger, bearing sacrifice, competing only in the effort to share even more fully in the great task laid upon us all. Let us, remembering the price that some have paid for our survival, make our own contribution worthy to lie beside theirs upon the altar of man's faith.

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Churchill in Darkest Hour Certain of Ultimate Victory

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Winston Churchill, standing before his people at one of the blackest hours of their history, has assured them that the United Nations "will be found fully capable of squaring all accounts" and the question before Britain today is how strong remains its faith in his leadership.

Mr. Churchill frankly acknowledged the loss of Singapore to be a "heavy and far-reaching defeat" and, though he was pleading for confidence, he told Britain in unvarnished words:

"Other dangers gather about us out there and none of the dangers which we have hitherto faced successfuly at home and in the east are in any way diminished."

The Prime Minister did not mention the feat of a German naval squadron in slipping home through the English Channel in defiance of Britian's home defenders; he did not mention Japan's growing threat to Burma; he touched but briefly on the dark picture in Libya.

Some Britons regarded the Government's silence on details of Singapore's downfall as a wise security measure for the present. Expecting Mr. Churchill to give Parliament a fuller account, possibly later in the week, they reserved judgment.

Text of Churchill Speech

The text of Mr. Churchill's broadcast follows:

Nearly six months have passed since at the end of August I made a broadcast directly to my fellow countrymen. It is therefore worthwhile looking back over this half-year of struggle for life—for that is what it has been and what it is—to see what has happened to our fortunes and to our prospects.

At that time, in August, I had the pleasure of meeting the President of the United States and drawing up with him a declaration of British and American policy which has become known to the world as the Atlantic Charter. We also said a number of other things about the war, some of which have had an important influence on its course.

In those days we met on the terms of a hard-pressed combatant seeking assistance from a great friend who was, however, only a benevolent neutral. In those days the Germans seemed to be tearing the Russian armies to pieces and striding on with growing momentum to Leningrad, to Moscow, to Rostov and even farther into the heart of Russia.

It was thought a very daring assertion when the President declared that the Russian armies would hold out until winter. You may say that military men of all countries, friend, foe and neutral alike, were very doubtful whether this would come true.

Resources Stretched to Utmost

Our British resources were stretched to the utmost. We had already been for more than a whole year absolutely alone in the struggle with Hitler and Mussolini. We had to be ready to meet a German invasion of our own island. We had to defend Egypt, the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal. Above all, we had to bring in food, raw materials and finished munitions across the Atlantic in the teeth of German and Italian U-boats and aircraft. We have to do all this still.

It seemed our duty in these August days to do everything in our power to help the Russian people to meet the prodigious onslaught which had been launched against them. It is little enough we have done for Russia, considering all she has done to beat Hitler and for the common cause. In these circumstances, we British had no means whatever of providing effectively against the new war with Japan.

Such was the outlook when I talked with President Roosevelt in the middle of August on the good ship Prince of Wales, now, alas, sunk beneath the waves. It is true that our position in August, 1941, seemed vastly better than it was a year earlier, in 1940, when France had just been beaten into the awful prostration in which she now lies, when we were almost entirely unarmed in our own island, and when it looked as if Egypt and all the Middle East would be conquered by the Italians, who still held Abyssinia and had newly driven us out of British Somaliland.

Compared with these days of 1940, when all the world except ourselves thought we were down and out forever, the situation the President and I surveyed in August, 1941, was an enormous improvement. Still, when you looked at it bluntly and squarely, with the United States a neutral and fiercely divided, with the Russian armies falling back, as it were, in disorder, with the German military power triumphant and unscathed, with the Japanese menace assuming an uglier shape each day, it certainly seemed a very bleak and anxious scene.

The Outlook Now

How do matters stand now? Taking it all in all, are our chances of survival better or are they worse than in August 1941? Are we up or down?

What has happened to the principles of freedom and decent civilization for which we are fighting? Are they making headway, or are they in greater peril?

Let us take the rough with the smooth; let us put the good and the bad side by side and let us try to see exactly where we are.

The first and the greatest of events is that the United States is now unitedly and wholeheartedly in the war with us.

The other day I crossed the Atlantic again to see President Roosevelt. This time we met not only as friends, but as comrades standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder in a battle for dear life and dearer honor in the common cause against the common foe.

When I survey and compute the power of the United States and its vast resources, and feel that now they are in it with us, in with the British Commonwealth of Nations all together, however long it lasts, till death or victory, I cannot believe there is any other fact in the whole world which can compare with that.

That is what I have dreamed of, aimed at and worked for, and now it has come to pass.

But there is another fact in some ways more immediately effective.

The Russian armies have not been defeated. They have not been torn to pieces. The Russian peoples have not been conquered or destroyed. Leningrad and Moscow have not been taken. Russia's armies are in the field. They are not holding the line of the Urals, or the line of the Volga. They are advancing victoriously, driving the foul invader from that native soil they have guarded so bravely and loved so well.

Hitler Legend Broken

More than that, for the first time they have broken the Hitler legend. Instead of the easy victories and abundant booty which he and his hordes had gathered in the west, he has found in Russia so far only disaster, failure, and shame of unspeakable crimes, the slaughter or loss of millions of German soldiers, and the icy wind that blows across the Russian snows.

Here, then, are two tremendous fundamental facts which will in the end dominate the world situation and make victory possible in a form never possible before.

But there is another heavy and terrible side to the account which must be set in the balance against this inestimable gain. Japan has plunged into the war and in ravaging the beautiful, fertile, prosperous and densely-populated lands of the Far East.

It would never have been in the power of Great Britain, while fighting Germany and Italy—long hardened and prepared for war—while fighting in the North Sea, in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, to defend the Pacific and the Far East single-handed against the assault of Japan.

We have only just been able to keep our heads above water at home. Only by a narrow margin have we brought in the food which keeps us alive, and the supplies without which we cannot wage war. Only by so little have we held our own in the Nile Valley and the Middle East.

The Mediterranean is closed and all our transports have to go round the Cape of Good Hope, each ship making only three voyages in a year. Not a ship, not an airplane, not a tank, not an antitank gun or antiaircraft gun has stood idle. Everything we have has been deployed either against the enemy or waiting his attack. We are struggling hard in the Libyan desert, where perhaps another serious battle will soon be fought.

Ceaseless Stream of Ships

We have to provide for the safety and order of liberated Abyssinia, of conquered Eritrea, of Palestine, of liberated Syria and redeemed Iraq, and of our new ally, Persia.

A ceaseless stream of ships, men and materials has flowed from this country for a year and a half to build up and sustain our armies in the Middle East which guard vast regions on either side of the Nile barrier. We had to do our best to give substantial aid to Russia. We gave it in her darkest hour, and we must not fail in our undertakings now.

Now then, in this posture, gripped and held and battered upon us as we are, could we have provided for the safety of the Far East against such an avalanche of fire and steel as has been hurled upon us by Japan?

Always this thought overhung our minds.

There was, however, one hope and one hope only, namely that if Japan entered the war with her allies, Germany and Italy, the United States would come in on our side, thus far more than repairing the balance. For this reason I have been most careful all these many months not to give any provocation to Japan, and to put up with Japanese encroachments, dangerous though they were, so that if possible whatever happened we should not find ourselves forced to face this new enemy alone.

I could not be sure that we should succeed in this policy. But it has come to pass. Japan has struck her felon blow, and a new far greater champion has drawn the sword of implacable venegeance against her on our side.

I shall frankly state to you that I did not believe it was in the interests of Japan to burst into war both upon the British Empire and the United States. I thought it would be a very irrational act. Indeed, when you remember that they did not attack us after Dunkirk, when we were so much weaker and when our hopes of United States help were of a most slender character, and when we were all alone, I could hardly believe they would commit the mad act.

Tonight the Japanese are triumphant. They shout their exultation around the world. We suffer. We are taken aback. We are hard pressed. But I am sure, even in this dark hour, that criminal madness will be the verdict which history will pronounce upon the authors of the Japanese aggression after the events of 1942 and 1943 have been inscribed on its somber pages.

Treacherous Attack on U. S.

The immediate deterrent which the United States exercised upon Japan, apart, of course, from the measureless resources of the American union, was the dominant American battle fleet in the Pacific, which with the naval forces we could spare confronted Japanese aggression with a shield of superior sea power.

But, my friends, by an act of sudden and violent surprise, long calculated, balanced and prepared and delivered under the crafty cloak of negotiations, the shield of seapower which was protecting the fair lands and islands of the Pacific Ocean was for the time being—but only for the time being—dashed to the ground.

Into the gap thus opened rushed the invading armies of Japan. We were exposed to the assault of a warrior race of nearly 90,000,000 with a large outfit of modern weapons, whose war lords have been planning and scheming for this day and dreaming of it perhaps for 20 years, while our good people on both sides of the Atlantic were prating about perpetual peace and cutting down each other's navies in order to set a good example.

The overthrow for a while of British and United States seapower was like the breaking of some mighty dam. Long-gathered pent-up waters rushed down a peaceful valley carrying ruin and devastation forward on their foam and spreading their inundations far and wide. No one must underrate any more the gravity and efficiency of the Japanese war machine.

Whether in the air or upon the sea, or man-to-man on land, they have already proved themselves to be most formidable, deadly and, I am sorry to say, barbarous antagonists.

This proves a hundred times over that there never was the slightest chance, even though we had been much better prepared in many ways than we were, of our standing up to them alone while we had Nazi Germany at our throat and Fascist Italy at our belly.

Hails Chinese Valor

It proves something else which should be a comfort and a reassurance. We can now measure the wonderful strength of the Chinese people, who under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have single-handed fought this hideous Japanese aggressor for four and a half years and left him baffled and dismayed.

This they have done although they were a people whose whole philosophy for 1,000 years was opposed to war and the warlike arts, and who in their agony were caught ill-armed and ill-supplied with munitions and hopelessly out-matched in the air.

We must not underrate the power and malice of our latest foe. But neither must we undervalue the gigantic, overwhelming forces which now stand in line with us in this world struggle for freedom, and which, once they have developed their full natural inherent power whatever has happened in meanwhile, will be found fully capable of squaring all accounts and setting all things to right for a long time to come.

You know I have never prophesied to you or promised smooth or easy things, and now all I have to offer is a hard adverse war for many months ahead. I must warn you, as I warned the House of Commons before they gave me their generous vote of confidence a fortnight ago, that many misfortunes, severe and torturing losses, remorseless and gnawing anxieties lie before us.

To our British folk this may seem even harder to bear when they are at a great distance than when the savage Hun was shattering our cities and we all felt in the midst of the battle ourselves.

But the same qualities which brought us through the awful jeopardy of the summer of 1940 and those long autumn and winter bombardments from the air will bring us through this other new ordeal, though it may be more costly and will certainly be long.

One fault, one crime, and one crime only can rob the United Nations and the British people, upon whose constancy this great alliance came into being, of the victory upon which their lives and honor depends.

Warns Against Disunity

A weakening in our purpose and therefore in unity that is the mortal crime. Whosoever is guilty of that crime or of bringing it about in others, of him let it be said that it were better that a millstone were hung about his neck and that he were cast into the sea.

Last autumn when Russia was in her most dire peril, when vast numbers of her soldiers had been killed or taken prisoner, when one-third of her whole munition-making capacity lay as it still lies—in Nazi hands, when Kiev fell and foreign ambassadors were ordered out of Moscow, the Russian people did not fall to bickering among themselves. They just stood together and worked and fought all the harder. They did not lose trust in their leaders. They did not try to break up the government.

Hitler had hoped to find Quislings and "fifth columnists" in the wide regions he overran, and among the unhappy masses who fell into his power. He looked for them, he searched for them, but he found none.

The system upon which the Soviet Government is founded is very different from ours and from that of the United States.

However that may be, the fact remains that Russia received blows which her friends feared and her foes believed were mortal, and through preserving national unity and persevering undaunted had the marvellous comeback for which we thank God now.

In the English-speaking world we rejoice in free institutions. We have free parliaments and a free press. This is the way of life we have been used to. This is the way of life we are fighting to defend.

Asks for Strong Support

But it is the duty of all who take part in those free institutions to make sure, as the House of Commons and the House of Lords have done and, I doubt not, will do, that the national executive government in time of war have a solid foundation on which to stand and on which to act; that misfortunes and mistakes of war are not exploited against them; that, while they are kept up to the mark by helpful and judicious criticism or advice, they are not deprived of the persisting power to run through a period of bad times and many cruel vexations and come out on the other side and get to the top of the hill.

Tonight I speak to you at home and throughout the British world, to our loyal friends in India and Burma, to our allies in Russia and to our kith and kin in the United States, I speak to you all under the shadow of a heavy and far-reaching military defeat. It is a British and Imperial defeat.

Singapore has fallen. All the Malay Peninsula has been overrun.

Other dangers gather about us out there, and none of the dangers which we have hitherto faced successfully at home and in the East are in any way diminished.

This therefore is one of those moments when the British nation can show its quality and genius. This is one of those moments when it can draw from the heart of misfortune the vital impulse of victory. Here is a moment to display that calm and poise, combined with grim determination, which not so very long ago brought us out of the very jaws of death. Here is another occasion to show, as so often in our long history, that we can meet reverses with dignity and with renewed accessions of strength.

We must remember that we are no longer alone. We are in the midst of great company. Three-quarters of the human race are now moving with us. The whole future of mankind may depend upon our action and upon our conduct. So far we have not failed. Let us move forward steadfastly together into the storm and through the storm.

London Press Critical

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 16

With the exception of Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express, all London newspapers which took a stand on Prime Minister Churchill's speech, expressed misgivings and hinted at a rising clamor for change which may reach as far as Downing Street.

The Times said that "for the most part the criticism has been of a legitimate and constructive order which Mr. Churchill welcomes and, if it has been growing in volume, the cause is not to be found in any lack of essential unity."

"We must endure anything, certainly," said the Daily Mail, "but to go on offering us tears, sweat and blood in monotonous gloom of stoical resignation is now to confess . . . that something is seriously wrong with the conduct of the war as a whole."

Total War

Associated Press

Refugees from Penang Island

This woman and her child stop to rest at Ipoh on the way south to Singapore after fleeing from Penang Island, on the western coast of Malaya, a short distance ahead of the approaching Japanese invaders. Unless they succeeded in getting passage on an evacuation ship, these civilian victims of total war found no more refuge at Singapore than at Penang. The picture was taken by Frank Noel, Associated Press staff photographer.

Lots of Yanks in RCAF, But Only One 'Yankee'

BRANTFORD, Ontario (AP)—There are plenty of Yanks in the Royal Canadian Air Force but only one "Yankee." He is Darrell Yankee of Houston, Texas, now in training as a bomber pilot.

Russians Smash Germans Sent Up for Spring Drive

By the Associated Press

Monday, Feb. 16

Russian soldiers, striving to crush Germany's spring offensive even before it starts, were reported today to have smashed into Adolf Hitler's basic winter defenses, meeting Nazi reserve troops in furious battle and throwing back counterattacks with heavy losses to the Germans.

Soviet dispatches from the front said the Russians had advanced 30 miles during the past few days in one sector. It was not identified.

The Russian Army, driving through White Russia, is within 72 miles of the old Polish frontier and the Wilno (Vilna) district on the southeast frontier of Lithuania, a Stockholm dispatch radiocast by the British Radio said.

Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, jubilantly said that "our troops have come into contact in many sectors with the basic fortified lines which have been built in the rear in the last few months.

"Hitler's generals realize the jumping off place for the spring offensive is slipping through their fingers."

German Claim

German radiocasts claimed a Russian group had been encircled and destroyed on the central sector of the Eastern Front, and 800 prisoners and 42 guns captured.

The German communiqué said 46 Russian planes were destroyed yesterday for two Nazi planes.

Russians claimed they had continued their offensive yesterday but gave no indication where the main fighting was in progress.

The Russians in recent days have told of continued advances but concealed the towns and cities involved. There was no clear outline of the front.

Roughly speaking, however, reports indicated the line ran southward from Leningrad through the Lake Ilmen sector east of the old Latvian border; thence through what has become known as the Kalinin front to the central sector, where the Russian Army is threatening Smolensk from the north and south.

Then it runs southward toward Kharkov, in the Donets Basin, bulges westward toward Dnieperopetrovsk, and curves back to the southeast to reach the Sea of Azov east of Taganrog.

The Soviets reported that Germany lost 269 planes between Feb. 2 and 14 against 83 lost by Russia. The report announced three German planes were shot down near Moscow yesterday.

Fresh Regiment Routed

On the northwestern front, it was said the 56th regiment of a division of reserves just arrived from France had been routed while the Russian "X" division on the southern front killed 800 Germans and wounded more than 1,000.

The British Radio said guerrillas penetrated the staff headquarters of the 12th German Army Corps behind the Smolensk front and killed 600 officers and men, set fire to all Nazi stores and destroyed 200 trucks.

Local victories reported by the Russians included:

One unit on the Western Front killed and wounded more than 1,000 Germans, liberated several populated places and captured a quantity of guns and other war material.

In another sector of the Western Front, another unit repulsed fierce counterattacks, destroyed two German tanks and killed a number of men and officers.

A Russian Army unit on the southwestern front was said to have driven the Germans out of several populated places and repulsed constant German counterattacks.

In the Crimea, a detachment of guerrillas was reported to have driven the Germans from the village "K." The Germans left 40 fatalities, it was said.

Cruiser Juneau Joins U. S. Fleet

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—With the hope that she would be more of "a terror and scourge to the enemy than Moby Dick ever was to the whaling fleets," Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, placed in commission Saturday the Navy's newest cruiser, the 6,000-ton Juneau.

Fleet sister of the recently commissioned Atlanta, the Juneau was commissioned four months ahead of schedule. The ceremony was the second in a busy week-end schedule for New York shipyards. The new sub chaser PC-552 slid down the ways at the Sullivan Drydock and Repair Corp., Brooklyn, and launching of the $6,000,000 Destroyer Meade, sister ship of the Farenholt and Bailey, was scheduled for Sunday, the Navy said.

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Lesson of Dover Battle: Planes Alone Not Enough

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—A British authority declared that the Dover Straits battle with the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst proved that "aircraft alone cannot prevent enemy surface ships from making a descent on our shores."

He said the British hurled 600 planes from fleet fighters to huge bombers at the German battleships and the cruiser Prinz Eugen without stopping or sinking them.

Meanwhile the Admiralty issued further details of the Navy's part in the battle against the German battleships which ran the Straits of Dover, Feb. 12.

Admiralty Statement

The Admiralty statement said in part:

The enemy was first identified and reported at the western entrance to Dover Strait at 11:35. The first striking force of six Swordfish aircraft was at once ordered to take off from a shore airdrome to attack. This striking force was led by Lieut. Commander E. Esmonde, D. S. O.

Commander Esmonde and the crews of his Swordfish knew very well that the task of attacking the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen was very different from attacking even a very heavily armed ship on the high seas. The German ships were hugging the coast of enemy territory very closely. They were covered by an umbrella of shore-based fighters. . . .

Moreover, enemy ships were passing in succession past airdromes and landing grounds from which fighter escorts could be reinforced at a moment's notice. . . .

Fighters of the RAF, engaging enemy aircraft high overhead, reported explosions and flashes which they considered to be one certain and two possible hits with torpedoes.

Crews of the fighters speak of having seen the Swordfish dive down almost to sea level and press home their attacks regardless of all opposition. But not one of those six Swordfish came back. Only five men from the crews were subsequently saved by our light craft

Torpedo Boats Sent

Meanwhile all available motor torpedo boats in the Dover area had put to sea at full speed despite the fact that the weather was by no means suitable for these small, fast craft.

It was nearly 12:30 when the first of the motor torpedo boats sighted the first of the enemy heavy ships. The enemy's main units were heavily screened by destroyers and E-boats.

As our motor torpedo boats went into attack they were engaged by very heavy fire and they also were engaged by German aircraft who dived on them continually, firing machine guns and cannons . . .

The wonder is that the motor torpedo boats were able to disengage themselves successfully. Every one of them returned to harbor.

While Swordfish and motor torpedo boats were attacking the enemy in the Strait of Dover, destroyers in the North Sea were steaming to intercept and attack the enemy. . . .

They would have to steer straight across suspected enemy mine fields. This they did without a moment's hesitation and no ship struck a mine.

It was nearly a quarter to four in the afternoon when the enemy battle cruisers and destroyers were sighted from H. M. S. Campbell (Captain C. T. M. Pizey, D. S. O., R. N.). Visibility was bad and the enemy heavy ships were sighted at a range of only four miles.

Maneuvering Impossible

There could be no question of maneuvering into ideal attacking positions. . . .

Four miles is very short range for 11-inch guns. The British destroyers were up against eighteen 11-inch guns, twenty-four 5.9's and twenty-eight 4.1's from the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau alone. Then there were eight 8-inch and twelve 4.1's of the Prinz Eugen and dozens of guns on destroyers and other German escorting ships, many of whom were much closer to our destroyers than the enemy battle cruisers.

Overhead were 300 aircraft. The destroyers had been unsuccessfully bombed as they were dashing out across the suspected mine fields to get at the enemy. As the destroyers were dashing in to attack they constantly were attacked by German aircraft. . . .

The destroyers went into attack as full speed at 3,500 yards—only a mile and three-quarters. Their helms went over, and as they swung round they fired their torpedoes. One destroyer did not turn with the rest. Lieut. Commander E. C. Coats, R. N., commanding the H. M. S. Worcester, held on his course toward the enemy even longer.

Worcester Again Hit

She reached a position only 2,500 yards from the battle cruisers without being hit—only a mile and a quarter from the muzzles of the enemy's big guns. Then the Worcester turned to fire. As she did so she was hit, but the ship went on swinging under the helm and her torpedoes were fired just as if it had been a peacetime exercise in which certain breakdowns were being practiced. . . .

As the Worcester swung away she was hit again and set badly on fire forward. . . .

Destroyer crews considered that two torpedo hits were scored on the leading German battle cruiser, one before and one abaft the mainmast.

While this destroyer attack was being forced home on the enemy, another destroyer attack was made on the Prinz Eugen, led by H. M. S. MacKay (Captain, J. P. Wright, R. N.).

The Prinz Eugen was sighted steering straight toward the destroyers as if attempting to drive them off and prevent them from attacking the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

Torpedoes from this wave of destroyers were fired at a range of two miles but again one destroyer went in even closer and fired her torpedoes and got out again.

Again it was impossible to be certain of results but an orange flash on the enemy cruiser was seen by some of the men.

When the destroyers got out of sight of the German heavy ships they had not finished with the enemy. German aircraft continued to attack for some time but without any success.

H. M. S. Worcester was badly on fire and was stopped but her crew got her under way again, got the fire under control and got their ship safely back to harbor under her own steam.

Artificial Fog

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 16 (AP)—Artificial fog spouting from Germany escort ships aided the audacious dash of the German fleet through the English Channel, the Berlin correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten quoted an eyewitness account as saying today.

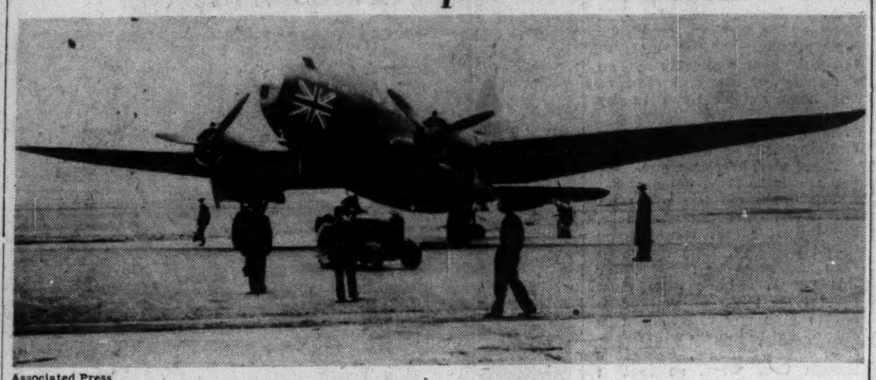
For days speedboat flotillas were made ready at the occupied French port of Brest, starting point of the sortie, and the crews themselves didn't know what was up, this account said.

The day of the start, the speed boats put out in heavy seas and were joined soon by mine sweepers, then the battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and the cruiser Prinz Eugen.

A few British planes were sighted over the convoy during the first part of the voyage and only when the procession had reached the narrowest part of the Channel opposite Dover did British shore batteries open up, the correspondent said.

"But then," he added, "the chance of their success was lost as the German ships enveloped themselves in deep artificial fog."

Giant Air Transport for Britain



Associated Press

Crossed Atlantic in Less Than 10 Hours

This plane, renamed the St. Louis by the British, was built by the Curtiss-Wright Company. It was originally designed as a 36-passenger liner and later selected as the basic design for the Curtiss C-46 troop transport. The plane weighs 40,000 pounds fully loaded. It has twin motors.

Ill Treatment of Prisoners Is Charged to Japanese

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 16 (AP)—Five thousand troops of the surrendered Hong Kong garrison are living in an internment camp at Kowloon under primitive conditions and without proper food, Arnold Vaught of the International Friends' Mission, reported today.

Mr. Vaught is supervising expenditure of American relief funds in China.

"As the troops passed the Kowloon Y. M. C. A. they begged for water," Mr. Vaught said. "People who ran to give them some were driven away by the Japanese, who threatened them with bayonets.

"In camp they had no food for two days. There were no latrines and the prisoners were not given any tools to make them. Officers and soldiers were put together and no communication was allowed with the Japanese general.

"They had only two bowls of poorly cooked rice a day with nothing else. There was only one water faucet for the entire camp and no way to boil water. In the first 11 days 200 cases of dysentery were reported."

Mr. Vaught said thousands of Chinese are leaving Hong Kong every day for lack of food. European noncombatants confined in concentration camps are allowed out only two hours a day and given very little food, he declared.

Canada Investigates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 16—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Lyman P. Duff, clothed with the powers of a Royal Commission, will make a full investigation of the Canadian expedition to Hong Kong.

Earlier it had been suggested by the leader of the opposition, R. B. Hanson and agreed by Prime Minisiterm W. L. Mackenzie King that there should be a parliamentary inquiry.

The Prime Minister in announcing the appointment of the Royal Commission explained that the procedure followed in the United States in the investigation of Pearl Harbor seemed to him to offer a precedent that would be more satisfactory than a parliamentary inquiry.

"I felt," said the Prime Minister, "that no one, if his services could be obtained, would give the same sense of security, of impartiality and of wisdom, in a matter of the kind, as the Chief Justice of Canada, Sir Lyman Duff."

No restriction will be placed on the scope of the inquiry "or any phase of it." The Chief Justice will be empowered to name the court of inquiry or "the personnel he might wish to have associated with him."

The request for investigation by parliament came after the Minister of National Defense made his statement on Hong Kong in which he informed the house that from 138 to 148 of the men included in the two battalions and auxiliary troops which were despatched to the ill-fated fortress had not received the full military training considered essential for all men before being sent to the battle line, and that the transport equipment for the expedition did not accompany the troops but was shipped in a freighter which did not reach the island before the attack began and was rerouted to Manila.

First Selectee Gets American D. S. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The War Department reports the first award of the Distinguished Service Cross to a selectee.

The recipient is Sergeant Leroy C. Anderson of Milwaukee who is fighting with Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the Bataan Peninsula.

The coveted award, for extraordinary heroism in action, was bestowed on Sergeant Anderson for his part in the recapture of lost American positions on Feb. 3.

A communiqué said Sergeant Anderson, in command of a small group of tanks, first made a personal reconnaissance well in front of the American Filipino lines. Then he led his tanks through difficult terrain and "with skill and determination" destroyed enemy guns and crews.

When his own tank was put out of commission, he led his crew in a fight with rifles and hand grenades and suffered a slight wound.

Sergeant Anderson was inducted Jan. 29, 1941.

Women and Children To Save Fruit Crop

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 (AP)—Women and children will have to harvest the bulk of the nation's fruit crop this year, said James H. Crutchfield, member of the Board of the American Fruit Growers.

Here to confer with California fruit growers, Mr. Crutchfield said there would be no fruit shortage.

"School children probably will do most of the picking," he said. "A normal crop is in sight in nearly all sections of the country."

Commands at Lakehurst

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (AP)—Commander Walter E. Zimmerman took over command of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., Feb. 14, succeeding Commander Fred Sachse, the Fouth Naval District headquarters announced.

Australians Face All-Out Mobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 16—The loss of Singapore has been a severe blow, but there is no need and no time for dismay, said Francis M. Forde, Australian Army Minister, in a radiocast today.

"The most important question for all to ask in this perilous time is not who is responsible, but what is to be done," he said. "We must see that the lessons the Empire has learned at so terrible a cost are applied to the fullest extent that our influence and authority can command to save the vital areas of the Netherlands East Indies from becoming bases from which to attack.

"With the wholehearted co-operation of the Allied forces, we shall win through."

All-Out Mobilization

Meanwhile Prime Minister John Curtin declared that "everything we have, everything which belongs to us must now be mobilized" for the Battle of Australia.

The Government takes the view that a Japanese attack on the Commonwealth—a large-scale attack from air and sea which may break at any moment—has become inevitable.

The Federal Cabinet meets in Sydney tomorrow, and Parliament is due to assemble at Canberra this week.

Big movement of troops and aircraft already are being carried out.

"No longer is there a time factor in which we can place reliance," said the Prime Minister. The Battle of Australia demands what the Battle of Britain required. We must work and fight as we have never worked and fought before. On what we do now depends everything we may like to do when this bloody test has been survived."

War on "Fifth Column"

At the same time Mr. Forde announced intensification of the campaign to stamp out subversive activities of enemy aliens. "Knowledge that the Japanese are getting information vital to the security of Australia has stirred the nation," he declared. "People throughout the Commonwealth have been communicating to the Army Intelligence Service facts which they believe will help run the enemy to earth.

"Fifth columnists won't be tolerated in whatever section of the community they belong," he said.

Meanwhile special attention is being paid to Northern Queensland where many thousands of Italians own or work on sugar cane plantations. Australians there complain that whereas they themselves obeyed the Government order to hand in their ammunition and rifles, a great majority of the Italian settlers ignored the order. They claim that great numbers of Italian rifles are hidden in the cane fields of the North Queensland coastal belt which is regarded as a likely area for the Japanese to attempt a landing if they decide to try an invasion of Australia.

Queenslanders are urging the Government to take prompt action to stop any plan by the Italian settlers there to aid the enemy to use weapons they failed to hand over.

A suggestion that all Italians be interned is regarded in some quarters as impracticable, but support is growing for a proposal to split families by transferring to other parts of Australia those members most likely to be dangerous in the event of an invasion.

Italians Become Arrogant

It is estimated that there are nearly 40,000 Italians in North Queensland. Some are loyal to their adopted country, but profascists among immigrants have found ready listeners to propaganda they have been preaching during the past few years.

A press correspondent visiting the North last week described the arrogance of many Italians who, while law-abiding, so far, are thinking of rifles and ammunition which lie hidden for possible future use.

Responsible persons in North Queensland claim the Italians surrendered only 20 per cent of their arms. It is difficult to substantiate the estimate, but it is backed by the knowledge that the number of rifles and shotguns handed in is far below the totals that could be seen, before the Government issued the order.

The government is being urged to remove the cause of Italian arrogance before events turn into an accomplished fact the hopes on which that arrogance was founded.

Belgian Council Enlarged

LONDON, Feb. 16 (ONA)—The Belgian Government has appointed three Undersecretaries of State who, together with the four members of the Cabinet, will constitute the "Conseil des Ministres" (Council of Ministers) to deal with matters of practical administration.

Problems of general policy will be reserved to the "Conseil de Cabinet," consisting of Cabinet members only. Under the Belgian constitution, the Prime Minister presides over the Council of Ministers while the King presides over the Cabinet meetings. At present the powers of the King are assumed by the Government.

The new Undersecretaries are Henri Rolin, Socialist, Professor of International Law at Brussels University who recently escaped, Undersecretary of National Defense; Jules Hoste, Liberal, Undersecretary of Education, and Joassart, Undersecretary of Labor.

It was learned that efforts were also being made to include Paul van Zeeland, former Premier, in the Government.

Appointments were made at the request of the Belgian Bureau Parliamentaire, which is the unofficial body of Belgian Parliamentarians residing in Britain. Their number was recently increased to 16.

Able Indian

Courtesy U. S. Indian Service

Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker

Osage Indian who was recently put in command of the United States Army Air Forces in the Hawaiian Islands.

Indian Heads Pilots in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An outstanding case of Indian achievement is the recent appointment of Major Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, Osage, to command the United States Army Air Forces in Hawaii. Born in the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, November, 1887, General Tinker has a "headright" in the tribe, which receives certain royalties from oil, found on land that was purchased after the Osages were moved from Kansas in 1871.

After attending Haskell Institute, Kansas, General Tinker went to Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri, and began his Army career in the Philippines in 1908, as a lieutenant in the islands constabulary. From there he was transferred to the Hawaiian Islands.

During the last war General Tinker served in the Regular Army and in 1920 learned to fly, rating as command pilot and observer. He holds the Soldier's Medal for his rescue of an American naval officer from a burning plane in 1926, while on duty as assistant military attaché in London. Thus moving steadily up through the ranks, he now holds the high office of Brigadier General.

General Tinker's children are following in their father's footsteps. Clarence L. Tinker, Jr., is a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps; his daughter Madelaine, the wife of an Air Corps captain, while his youngest son, Gerald Edward, wants to become an aviation officer as soon as he is old enough.

Warplane Modeling: Youngsters Enthuse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Navy Department reports it is receiving "nationwide response" from the country's youngsters to Secretary Frank Knox's request that they build 500,000 models of American and foreign warplanes for training gunners and civilian watchers.

Drawings for the models will be distributed to schools through the Federal Office of Education. The plans, covering 20 of the 50 types of airplanes to be built, are scheduled to reach school superintendents about Feb. 23.

State directors of the projects have been appointed in each participating school system.

The models, built to a scale of one inch equals six feet, will be employed in gunnery sighting practice, and plane identification training in all the armed services, and later in civilian defense groups.

The Navy gave out these samples of letters from youngsters who want to join in the program:

A 15-year-old girl in Forrest City, Ark.—"I have been building models for six years. I can build them exact as anyone else. Girls want to help their country as much as boys."

An 11-year-old boy in Vincennes, Ind.—"I will go all-out to produce scale models. Please send real planes and bomb Tokyo."

From a Charleston, S. C. boy—"We promise to build the planes good so that the Navy can use them."

Canada Draws Net Tighter On Enemy Aliens

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 16 (AP)—Enemy aliens must withdraw from the coastal area of British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains by April 1 and must surrender all cameras and radios in their possession, Col. C. H. Hill, provincial Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, announced.

The order will affect some 2,500 Japanese and an unestimated number of German and Italian nationals between the ages of 18 and 45, it was said.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 16—According to information reaching here today, there have been 1,556 persons, including enemy aliens, interned in Canada, and of this number, 493 have been released. Canadians interned total 1,114, of whom 106 were Communists and the remainder Nazis and Fascists.

Nineteen cases in which release had been recommended by a Judicial Committee, have been refused because of important evidence of a strictly confidential nature having been revealed by secret service.

This information was given out by Louis St. Laurent, Canada's new Minister of Justice, succeeding the late Ernest Lapointe. It was explained that only on the unanimous report of a committee of three high officials from the Department of Labor, External Affairs and Immigration are persons other than enemy aliens interned in Canada.

Evidence is presented to this committee on which neither the Department of Justice nor the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are represented. Other steps taken before any Canadian is sent to an internment camp are:

1. The accused is lodged in the local jail and notified of the reasons why he is being detained.
2. Opportunity is given of allowing the victim to see his family and his lawyer. The lawyer is given a copy of the reasons for his detention.
3. He is not moved to the internment camp until his case has been heard by an advisory committee of three men headed by a judge and a decision rendered.

Releases have been refused in 19 cases in which release had been recommended by a Judicial Committee, for similar reasons that 132 cases had been refused in Great Britain. Important evidence of a strictly confidential nature received from the Secret Services of other countries has been gathered and of necessity cannot be revealed.

It was announced, however, that not a man has been interned in Canada because he was a labor leader or associated with a particular trade union. Internment in every case had resulted from subversive activities. There has been only one case on record where an individual has been interned after being acquitted in the courts. Five others, however, were detained after their convictions had been either quashed or they had been released from prison on habeas corpus on technicalities.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Registration of Women

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Women should be registered under selective service the same as men, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said last night.

"I feel quite certain that if the war lasts long enough, we will register women, and we will use them in many ways as England has done," the President's wife said in an address prepared for her weekly sponsored broadcast over the Blue Network. "I would think it would save time if we registered women now and analyzed their capabilities and decided in advance where they could be used if they are needed and as the need develops."

Fashion Reports from East, West, Southwest, Middlewest, and Mexico

IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Spring Fashion Section

Coming

March 26

Fashion articles illustrated by smart photographs, shopping suggestions for men, women, and children, plenty of local fashion advertisements, fill this forthcoming Fashion Section with good, workable facts that should make it easy to choose the right thing for spring. What's more, the southwest and Mexico reports included are bound to influence your summer wardrobe, too. Don't miss The Christian Science Monitor's Spring Fashion Section!

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Menuhin Recital—News of the Stage

Chinese Peasant Embroideries On Display at Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of Chinese peasant embroideries is currently at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge. As illuminating as it is enjoyable, the display discloses a field of handiwork which had hitherto failed to touch the imagination of scholars and collectors. Especially in respect of the arts of Asia, research, analysis, and collection, have specialized upon the sophisticated art of big cities, the handiwork of artisans who were paid well and provided with excellent materials, and who served their patrons with products of fashion. The art of peasants is provincial; it progresses independent of passing style; it is an intuitive art evolving from traditions. It is an art of simplicity, of inexpensive and sometimes crude material, an unrecorded, unadvertised art, with none of the luxury characteristics common to so-called urban art.

In recent years, with the spreading interest in less known cultures, in savage, juvenile, primitive, and peasant art, we have come to value the domestic arts as they were fostered and sustained by provincials. Some of us believe that the American women of the eighteenth century were the first true American artists as they plied the needle.

The Chinese embroideries at the Fogg Museum were discovered by Dr. Carl Schuster, recent Guggenheim Fellow. The objects of his search were old embroidered clothing and household textiles. Panels and medallions are shown, executed in clearly defined patterns which are pictorial, symbolical, abstract, and decorative. Dr. Schuster's special approach to the textiles has been on the basis of subject interest or iconography. He has been able to disclose through photographic material here displayed that the Chinese peasants, unbeknown to themselves, were preserving in their neat stitches legends centuries old, that they recorded mythical figures, fantastic animals, flowers, and emblems of religious and mystical connotation.

Folk art rises above the cursory changes of time; it is interlocked with folk art of nearby and even remote lands. Photographs show striking similarities between Chinese peasant motives and early Swedish decorative art, Polish metalwork, the art of Siberia, the Caucasus, Rome, and Melanesia. The peasant themes coming from deep reserves of memory and unrecorded literature are spread over the world, and they have been executed with underlying similarities, and local or personal differences. The embroiderer, faithful to the legend, may have imparted mild variations but he adhered to the ancient symbols and ideologies.

Peasant art grapples with intangibles in pictograms and symbols that have found common usage and acceptance over the world by people of various race, tradition, and temperament. It cannot be parceled in the same historical divisions as urban practice, which emerges, matures, and languishes. It cannot be compressed into conventional historical periods, interpreted by the same process of evolution and decline. Peasant embroideries of the nineteenth century might carry on motives of the T'ang epoch, or of late Rome. It is not that peasant art is old-fashioned but that it has its own momentum and its own capacity through inborn good taste and disregard of novelty and fashion to carry on against the ebb and flow of the tide of change.

* * *

At St. Botolph Club

American paintings is the title of the exhibition now on view at the St. Botolph Club, which has recently moved to 115 Commonwealth Avenue.

This initial display in new surroundings shows the club's desire to be hospitable to American art today.

The J. S. Sargent prize was awarded to Ogden Pleissner for a canvas clearly depicting "Haystack at Railroad Ranch." The J. DeCamp prize went to a portrait, "Leonora," by G. G. Olinsky. Other exhibits are "Working Girl" by Jerry Farnsworth, "Chop Suey" by Edward Hopper, a typical piece of American genre, "Billy," by Alexander Brook, a pallid portrayal reminiscent of the "blue" portraits of Picasso, "American Egrets" by Frank Benson, a Taos portrait by Oscar B. Berninghaus. There are water colors by Charles Burchfield and Millard Sheets.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

'Thanksgiving' by Doris Lee

In the "Decade of American Painting" exhibition which will open Wednesday evening at the Worcester Art Museum.

Painting by Alexander Brook

"Peggy Bacon and Metaphysics," in the Worcester Art Museum Exhibition which opens Wednesday.

Boston String Orchestra

The Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers, founder and conductor, will give its second concert Sunday evening, Feb. 22, in New England Mutual Hall. Rose Dirman will appear as soloist in the first Boston hearing of "Les Illuminations," for soprano and string orchestra, by Benjamin Britten. In addition to "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" by Mozart and the Serenade for string orchestra by Elgar, the orchestra will present the first performance of a Sinfonietta by the Boston composer, Joseph Wagner. A novelty to Boston will be the Paganini Violin Caprice, No. 24, as arranged for viola solo and string orchestra by William Primrose. The soloist will be Reuben Green, formerly a pupil of Mr. Primrose, and now a member of the viola section of the Boston String Orchestra.

New Play at the Plymouth

Herbert B. Ehrmann's play, "Under This Roof," arrives at the Plymouth this evening for a week's engagement preliminary to New York. The setting is an old farmhouse near Boston in the period between 1846 and 1873 and the play has something to say about the tradition of freedom in a New England family.

The playwright is a Boston attorney, who was an associate of William G. Thompson in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and is now a member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission. He is a native of Louisville, Ky., was graduated from Harvard College in 1912, and received his LL.B. from the Harvard Law School two years later.

The play, which was first presented at the Red Barn Theater in Westboro in the summer of 1940, has been revised since then. It is now offered by Russel Lewis and Rita Hassan. Perry Watkins of Providence has designed the settings. The cast includes Barbara O'Neil, Louise Galloway, Russell Hardie, Harlan Briggs, George Spaulding, Watson White, Hilda Bruce, Frederic de Wilde, Howard St. John, Peter Hobbs, Alexandra Brackett, and Robert Toms.

* * *

Prospects for Boston

The stage version of "Louisiana Purchase" is reported in prospect for the Shubert Theater beginning Monday, March 2, with Victor Moore, William Gaxton, Vera Zorina, and Irene Bordoni continuing in the cast. This is the second opening contemplated for that night. The other is Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," with Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent, arriving at the Colonial.

Monday, March 9, promises to be even more crowded with another engagement of "Tobacco Road"—its fourth in Boston—listed to start that evening at the Plymouth. Three other shows have already been scheduled to arrive on March 9—"A Kiss for Cinderella," with Luise Rainer, at the Wilbur; "My Dear Public" at the Colonial, and "The Rivals" at the Boston Opera House.

Eddie Dowling's production of "Life, Laughter, and Tears," which is a combination of two one-act plays by William Saroyan and one by Sean O'Casey, may visit Boston during the week of March 2, according to report in New York. The plays are scheduled for single performances in Hartford, Bridgeport, and Princeton on Feb. 26, 27, and 28, and Mr. Dowling is considering another week on the road until the Booth Theater is available in New York on March 9.

* * *

'My Dear Public'

The engagement of Irving Caesar's new musical, "My Dear Public," at the Colonial, beginning Monday, March 9, will be for a single week. A "popular scale of prices" is announced. Members of the cast, in addition to those previously mentioned, will include Rose Brown, April Ames, Karl Malden, Frederica Going, Miriam LaVelle, Eric Victor, Mark Platt, Kitty Mattern, and Grace McFarnahan. The libretto is by Charles Gottesfeld and Mr. Caesar, and the songs are by Mr. Caesar, Gerald Marks, and Samuel Lerner. Costumes are by Lucinda Ballard. The show is scheduled to go directly from Boston to New York.

* * *

Players and Plays

Victor Morley has joined the cast of "A Kiss for Cinderella," and Audrey Christie is announced for the new Barry play, "Without Love."

Mary Boland may withdraw from the cast of "The Rivals" when it goes on tour, according to New York report, but a definite decision has not been reached yet.

Gloria Swanson is preparing to appear on the stage in a play by Ladislaus Bus-Fekete and Mary Helen Fay which bears the title "Tryout in Boston," but there is no information yet that it will tryout here.

Walter Peterson is taking the place of Lloyd Harris as Dr. Engel in "The Student Prince," which begins a third and final week at the Shubert this evening.

Huge Audience Pays Tribute To Violinist

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Violin display by the quietest and most undemonstrative of performers was put on in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, when Yehudi Menuhin appeared in the Celebrity Series of concerts, with Adolph Baller assisting at the piano. Show playing in two manners, if not three, was illustrated in the grandest possible fashion, albeit free of any hint of pretentiousness or any suspicion of charlatanism. A serious, unassuming artist can do all the tricks and not impose on his audience in the slightest; in fact can turn them to expressive account and devote them to most straightforward purposes; though rarely can one make such a success of the procedure as Mr. Menuhin made.

* * *

It wants a comedian of high order to walk off with honors of the sort, and that is what we undoubtedly have in the sober and innocent-looking visitor of this occasion. He put the house clean off the track of his designs by opening the recital with Corelli's old "La Folia" Theme and Variations and by continuing with the Sonata No. 1 in D major, Op. 12, No. 1, of Beethoven. Here he and the pianist were exemplars of chamber music at its best, particularly in their interpretation of the Beethoven sonata. No uncommon devices for either instrument were exhibited. The work came in for the plainest, strictest presentation; and while phrasing was elastic on the violin side and power of tone perfectly adjusted on the piano side, no trying for especial effect transpired.

* * *

Here, in fine, was music in the best meaning of the word, expectation of which no doubt explained the attendance, filling balconies, floor, and platform. But next in order was a piece that changed the whole face of affairs—Hindemith's Sonata for violin alone, op. 31, No. 1; and Mr. Menuhin, having all the responsibility, met it in style. You would not say monkeyshines, of course; for Mr. Menuhin acts on a plan of high, not low, comedy. Yet plenty of exciting sound of twentieth-century fancy issued from the solo instrument which we are accustomed to associate with the strains of Bach's Chaconne. The five brief movements seemed, for that matter, to represent a modernization of classic ideas and methods; something not exactly satirizing them, though taking a humorous view, as though Harlequin were rationalizing on the old school.

Then, Paganini's Concerto No. 2, in B minor, op. 7, bearing the descriptive title, "La Campanella." In this, the virtuosity of early nineteenth-century times was recalled, and with a force and a skill that gave those times no advantage whatever over the present. Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dances were the near-closing set of pieces, and Ravel's "Tzigane" served as finale. In it, early twentieth-century violin virtuosity found representation, which is neither the same as that of Paganini, nor anything like that of Hindemith. New only yesterday, it seems back quite a distance now.

Harlan Briggs, Theodore St. John, Barbara O'Neil

In "Under This Roof," new play by Herbert Ehrmann, coming tonight to the Plymouth Theater

In the 'Captive Capitals'

Burton Holmes concluded his series of traveltalks Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall with a lecture on "The Captive Capitals." There was of couse a tinge of melancholy about this return to the conquered lands of once happy peoples, but this was relieved by the confidence expressed by the lecturer that freedom will be restored to them.

The trip began in Paris, with old sights brought back to the screen, and the added attraction of the pictured abduction from the Café de la Paix of Mr. Holmes' favorite table. (It was paid for, he assured his audience.)

From France through Luxembourg, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway the tour continued, and thence to Czechoslovakia and Poland, with illustrations selected by the lecturer from his gallery, supplemented by others lent by Julian Bryan.

The second half of the talk dealt with Vienna, Budapest, Athens, and the Balkan states, with finally a visit to the Moscow—"the capital that did not capitulate"—and views of the old Russia, the Soviet Russia of today, and the Red Army.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Delmar Poppen, Nina Varia and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Under This Roof," by Herbert B. Ehrmann. Presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Featuring Barbara O'Neill, Russell Hardie, Louise Galloway and Harlan Briggs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Paine Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge—Faculty concert of the Longy School of Music. Margaret MacDonald, accompanist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza Hotel—Concert by the Chromatic Club. Lucille Monaghan, pianist, Virginia Sellers, soprano, Edmond Boucher, bass. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days," 3:25, 6:10, 9.

Exeter—
"Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:05, 4, 7, 10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30.

Modern—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston, and Victor Mature. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne, and Ray Middleton. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"North to the Klondike," Andy Devine, Lon Chaney. 10:24 a. m., 12:44, 3:23, 5:45, 8:05, 10:13. Stage Show: 11:41 a. m., 2:01, 4:40, 7, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—The Far East Command," "Training Enlisted Men for the United States Fleet," "Travel to Cebu," "Historical Maryland," "Hollywood's Picture People," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston, and Victor Mature. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Far East Command," "Women Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," "Grantland Rice Sportlight," "Picture People" comedy, cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Death at a Broadcast," Ian Hunter. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "Mad Doctor of Market Street." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1, 3:50, 6:50 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. "Married Bachelor, Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8:40.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles, 2, 5, 8. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 6:35, 8:40.
Brookline Village: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 2:05, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari, 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2 and 8.
University: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, and Stirling Hayden. 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. "International Lady," Ilona Massey. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Go West, Young Lady," Ann Miller. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:10, 9:10. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de-Havilland. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:51, 8:57, "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:40, 7:46.
Park: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:47, 10:02. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Topper Returns," Joan Bennett.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:30, 6:15. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:47, 6:01, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Spooks Run Wild," with the East Side Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:15, 8:25.
Orpheum: "Texas," William Holden. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:25, 8:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Confirm of Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Suspicion," Cary Grant. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscella Lane.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie: "Target for Tonight." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 9:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood:
"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Paris is Calling," Randolph Scott. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Broadway Limited." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Mogart. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Target for Tonight." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mystery Ship," Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. 2:06, 7:51. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and Linda Darnell. 3:23, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Week-End in Havana," John Payne and Alice Faye. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:
"Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:30, 8. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 2:17, 6:40, 10:05.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 17

Concert by Bernhard Weiser, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Wednesday, Feb. 18

Concert by Jascha Heifetz, Emanuel Bay at the piano. Fifth concert of the Boston Morning Musicales. Hotel Statler, at 11 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 19

Concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, assisted by the Conservatory Chorus. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Cleora Wood, soprano soloist. Jesús Mariá Sanromá, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30. (Admission by invitation only).

Friday, Feb. 20

New England Conservatory Student Concert. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Ernst Lévy, piano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Feb. 21

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Ernst Lévy, piano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, Feb. 22

Concert by the Boston String Orchestra. Jules Wolffers, conductor. New England Mutual Hall, at 8:30.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Elizabeth Huntington, II. Through Feb. 23.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through February.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays). Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by H. Bingham Ballou. Through Feb. 27.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors and portraits by Dwight Shepler. Through Feb. 21.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Richard Bassett and William F. Draper. Through March 7.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through February.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—36 Abstractions, including Braque, Gris, and Leger.

Stuart Club of Boston, 1126 Boylston Street—Paintings by Edwin Dickinson. Feb. 19-27.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Joint exhibition of oils and water colors by Fay H. Church and Bertha Remick. Through Feb. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of finger paintings by Francis Fast. Through February. Fifty-third annual exhibition of Boston Society of water color painters. Through March 7. Flower paintings by Kate Buss. Through March 28.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries; American water colors, drawings, and prints; ornamental design in Graphic Art, 15th-17th centuries; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English 18th century silversmiths; X-ray Shadowgraphs as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed on Mondays. Contemporary American Expressionists (School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 10 a. m. to 4, daily except Sundays). Through March 16. Paintings by Francesco Di Georgio Martini, Eglon Hendrik Van Der Meer, Jan Weenix Pietro Longhi, School of Giovanni Bellini, and Nora Wydenbruck. Red-Figured Greek Vase, 460-450 B. C. Knitted and beaded purses, French, early 19th century. (Recent Accessions Gallery.) Musical Instruments in early prints; etchings by Van Dyck; lithographs by Bonington; Twentieth century prints. (Print Department.)

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of paintings by Dali and Miro. Through February.

Springfield: George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of oils, water colors, prints and drawings by members of the Lotos Club, New York. Through Feb. 25.

Wakefield: Lucius Beebe Memorial Library—Exhibition of original illustrations by Harold Anderson.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Water colors by William Pahlman; water colors and prints by the National Association of Women Artists, Inc. Through February.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Early English color prints; living lithography; Chinese flower prints. Through February.

Providence Art Club: Modern architecture. Through March 1.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • 3rd BIG WEEK! BEGINNING TODAY
• FAREWELL TOUR! •
BARGAIN PRICES
EVENINGS: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
WED. MATINEE: 55c, 85c, $1.10
SAT. MATINEE: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65
The Messrs. Shubert present
SIGMUND ROMBERG'S OPERETTA MASTERPIECE
The Student Prince
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus!

WILBUR—LAST 8 TIMES
Final Performance Sat., Feb. 21
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

PLYMOUTH • 1 Week Beginning Tonight, 8:30
RUSSELL LEWIS and RITA HASSAN present
UNDER this ROOF
By Herbert B. Ehrmann
with Barbara O'Neil
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c-$1.65

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Richard Llewellyn's
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA
DONALD CRISP
Directed by JOHN FORD
Co-Feature
"NIAGARA FALLS"
MARJORIE WOODWORTH
Extra! WALT DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK Cartoon

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THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
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PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
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John GARFIELD • Raymond MASSEY • Nancy COLEMAN
"Dangerously They Live"
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Don Ameche — Joan Bennett
"CONFIRM OR DENY"
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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Madeleine Carroll—Stirling Harden
BAHAMA PASSAGE
Edward G. Robinson—Edward Arnold
"UNHOLY PARTNERS"
Wednesday—Review Day
Robert Donat—"THE GHOST GOES WEST"
Walter Pidgeon—"MAN HUNT"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER
SON OF FURY
The Story of Benjamin Blake
GENE TIERNEY
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW

Tuesday thru Friday, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20
PLAZA 58th ST. nr. MADISON
WALTER HUSTON • EDWARD ARNOLD
ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY
(The DEVIL and DANIEL WEBSTER)
At 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 P.M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting," — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 23, 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Conklin, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. & FEB. 23

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—*Atkinson, Times*
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS SAM CARNOVSKY & JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

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JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 43 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED., SAT. AND FEB. 23
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 265 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 23, 2:40

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

LAST WEEK! Definitely Closes February 21
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lucas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

The Home Forum

Portrait With Oriental Touches

YOU WERE LYING ABED this morning, like a spoiled king, after half-past-five. It may even have been six o'clock. What was it disturbed your slumber? As you looked straight and suddenly into her strange, vibrant blue eyes, you knew that you had awakened to the lightest of all touches—the gentle, but inexorable command of little Su-Lin.

Su-Lin had tapped you—*pianissimo*—with her paw.

* * *

Apparently Su-Lin has forgotten that she was born in a kitchenette apartment in a city founded by Puritans. She chooses to ignore the implications of having as her first unrelated acquaintance a phlegmatic English bulldog—after she had scratched his poor innocent nose. Facts like these belong in the case histories of common Occidental cats, not in the social register where Su-Lin assumes her name leads all the rest.

Cleopatra, they say, was small of figure, but nonetheless queenly for that. Perhaps her gaze was as straight as that of Su-Lin, who is also a bit of regality in miniature. Su-Lin always looks you straight in the eyes—as an equal, you may say, if you can manage to feel equal. The worldly wisdom of ages shines in those two unquiet pools of blue that glow from the shadowy mask of her face. She evidently regards you against the perspective of a history in which pyramids are only mileposts. Who can feel assured of his equality while being compared, in all probability, with Rameses II?

* * *

If Su-Lin consents to pose, she will choose to lie on light blue silk, the more sumptuously to set off her creamy coat and brown-black, high fur boots. She may curve her dark tail across the beige coat for contrast and, with those big dark ears alert, hold her head at that angle of wakeful, intelligent repose that queens have ever attempted. Su-Lin, we should add, will succeed.

Among her kind, Su-Lin is a sort of Eustacia Vye, as Thomas Hardy's pen sketched her in beautiful words: "Her presence brought memories of such things as Bourbon roses, rubies, and tropical midnights; her moods recalled lotus eaters and the march in Athalie; her motions, the ebb and flow of the sea; her voice, the viola."

Su-Lin could hardly substitute for a violist, though she is on mewing terms with string-quartet music from Bach to Stravinsky and has sometimes added to the modern harmonies a dissonance all her own. Still, as cats go, she would certainly pass as a "rich contralto."

Her motions, too, like Eustacia's, ebb and flow. But they are more like passages of music than like the ungainly sea. They are various: smooth *legato* when she crosses the room to see who has come into the hall, flying *staccato* when she plays with a string or a ball, indignant *maestoso* if she has been humiliated.

* * *

One finds oneself reflecting, when she is at sport, that there is something Nietzchean about Su-Lin. She is vigorously aware of her powers, and she will not exercise them upon victims that she considers unworthy of them. Creatures of average speed seem not even to catch her eye. Su-Lin can catch anything that moves fast enough. But birds she will not attack. Nor do they appear to fear her. On the sunny lawn, with her long dark gloves tucked in under the cream of her expensive-looking shoulder-cape, she nestles quietly while sparrows look for food not half a cat's leap from her.

* * *

I do not know Siamese cats well; only that they are somewhat like dogs—steady, for instance, when you pull a rug or tip a chair on which one may be sitting. Their eyes are as frank as a dog's, but more impudent. They may outstare you. Siamese cats can be taught to obey commands. They talk back when spoken to, as trained dogs may. And they are sensitive to rebuke, though not as dogs are. Your reproval will be accepted with surprise, reserve, or downright hauteur; still, it is not ignored as by the indifferent golden eyes through which other cats speak an utter disregard of your wishes and disappointments.

Sometimes the Siamese reminds one of the monkey—in what must be a monkey's better moments. Su-Lin has, in fact, a little crook near the end of her tail, suggesting an aptitude on the part of her ancestors to hang upside down from aerial highways.

That is not the most curious or mysterious thing about that tail, though. More arresting is its visible eloquence. Its inflections engage the eye as an orator's cadences charm the ear. Aldous Huxley has felt the enchantment: "Their tails are tapering black serpents endowed, even when the body lies in Sphinx-like repose, with a spasmodic and uneasy life of their own." Su-Lin's tail writes subtle hieroglyphs on the air while she lies gazing at you. They are passages from your own biography that you will never read. Perhaps it is as well; some of those inaudible comments look only too neatly phrased.

* * *

Su-Lin desires few friendships. She has known two women all her life. She must share every interest and activity of the one: at the desk, near the sewing basket, in the clothes closet, at the window. But Su-Lin literally will not stay in the same room with the other.

For men she can cherish no real esteem; she expects them to serve her whims. These may dictate a walk in the cold moonlight or, in sunny weather, an afternoon excursion along the ridgepole of the house. This usually includes a long stop-over for a nap in the shadow of the chimney, where shingles meet masonry to make a snug niche. If it is to be a moonlight meander, her man-servant must bundle himself up and go along attached to the end of a string; if it is to be a roof-top ramble, the man-servant, fortunately for him, is required only to open a dormer window to which Su-Lin will return when the entire household has developed an appropriate anxiety about her protracted absence.

* * *

Siam is now called Thailand, and Thai, we are told, means "free." The people of Thailand must have learned, then, how to keep cats in their place. There would be little enough democracy if the world were overrun with Su-Lins. Su-Lin is a minority that knows how to assert its rights and usurp the rights of others. And she does so in a way that is no less tyrannical because it is delicate. John Stuart Mill was versed in the nuances of liberty and its abridgements. But I doubt he had the wit to fathom such a dainty despotism as Su-Lin's.

You may lie abed like an easy-going representative of a decadent dynasty. But, when Su-Lin taps you—and as likely as not on the nose—your comfort and dignity go the way of all comfort and dignity when dictators come upon their victims sleeping.

CARLYLE MORGAN

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ON THE HARAM PLATEAU AT JERUSALEM

THIS PHOTOGRAPH, an example of fine spacing and rich ornamentation, shows the minaret of the Tribunal Mosque seen between arches which are beautiful examples of Muhammadan art. The site is the Haram plateau at Jerusalem where Solomon's Temple once stood. The Jews never walk here for fear of desecrating the ground where the Holy of Holies stood.

All Grown on a London Rooftop

IT WAS A GREAT MOMENT for the cat of the house when a member of his family who possesses "green fingers" decided to have a roof garden. It was to be in tubs and boxes, but the place was there to her hand with a delightful view over the roofs of London to the distant Surrey Hills. There was even an iron fence and gate for privacy and walls east and west to stay the wind. . . .

The little garden was an experiment, but to the onlooker it seemed that everything grew for green fingers. People possessed of these useful attributes seem to need no garden hints. They simply thrust something into the earth and presently there is a bush or a budding flower.

Sticks put into a pot of daffodils by the florist to prop the blooms, burst into leaf when in the presence of such fingers, and next thing they have developed into a privet hedge or bush of laurel.

On the small balcony we have a spreading chestnut tree four feet high which was once a nut in the gardener's hands; and in these days of war when money should not be spent on merely decorative plants, it glows with beauty for our refreshment through the open door.

Our neighbors opposite are growing tomatoes "for victory" on their window ledges, but we can go one better than that. The roof garden has become a vegetable plot in miniature, and even the window boxes round the balcony are green with young carrot tops in place of the tulips which usually delight us.

Last summer an enterprising firm grew lettuces in pots in Regent Street, but the gardener beat even that curious record with excellent runner beans as well as the humbler vegetables, all grown on a London rooftop.—From "Nine Lives," by ALICE GRANT ROSMAN. (New York: Putnam's.)

April in Midwinter

IN EARLY AFTERNOON, Hugh and I set out for the marshes. Since it had rained most of the morning, a warm April-like rain, the day was more like April than winter; the smell of dead, wet leaves was very strong, almost like the distillation of spring or autumn, though at the river rose the heavy smell of exposed banks and thawing ice. In the marshes and meadows the trees were brighter in color, for rain, damp air, and sun made the gray maple and prickly ash stronger to the eye, the osier's red more vivid, the willows' mustard deeper. Lichen along wet boles was far greener than ever it had seemed in the vernal seasons, partly because of the refreshing wash of the rain.

The south wind met us at the Spring Slough, and the sun was beautiful among clouds that rayed out into the wind from the southwest. A mallard hen startled up from the sedge along the brook, which was high, rains and thaw having made it so. The mild weather had caused the water-cress to become green, so that the color of early spring lay in the clear cold water flowing swiftly, intimately to the Wisconsin, scarce a half mile to the westward. . . .

We crossed to the Mazomanie road through the lowland opposite the Triangle, over the pasture gate, and had only begun to go up the road when we were caught in a sudden shower, driven against us by the rising wind, all because we had failed to interpret correctly the change of color from deep blue to dusty brown against the distant ridge below Wisconsin Heights in the south, both of us thinking it the difference made by cloud-shadow instead of by advancing rain. . . .

We sought shelter behind the two-hundred-year-old elm along the road before Lenson's farm house, and there we stayed until the shower had passed, and we could go on, walking now along the road, marking the sunlight gleaming upon the rails we had quitted, upon alders and willows along the embankment and the meadows, and seeing thousands upon thousands of reeds, grasses, and weeds glittering and gleaming wetly in the sun, and all in motion in the tumultuous, almost boisterous wind, the whole expanse of the meadows like a carpet of gold alive in the sunlight. The atmosphere of April crystallized: warm wind and rain, sudden shower, fleeting, wind-driven clouds, pools in the road blue with sky, brown with cloud, white with fleeces racing before the wind.—From "Village Year," by AUGUST DERLETH. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

The Spiritually Inevitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME INDIVIDUALS, when subjected to that which to human sense would be considered misfortunes, become reconciled to the situation, accept it as inevitable, and to that extent co-operate with adversity.

Now co-operating with the inevitable cannot be evaded, and it is therefore important to gain the correct understanding of what is and what is not inevitable. Misfortunes or adversities of any kind are not inevitable; hence one does not have to expect them, accept them, or co-operate with them. The Bible declares that God created all, and created it good and perfect. Evil in any form, then, comes not from God; hence it is unreal, and being unreal not only is it not inevitable but it is the very antithesis of the inevitable truth.

For centuries mankind has wrongly believed that God knows both good and evil and sends both to His children. Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals the allness of God and the goodness and perfection of His creation, including man; hence that alone is real which is good, which comes from God. Sin, sickness, lack, discord, the ills that seem to beset mankind, are not the creations of the one infinite God, who is Love, and who in love for His children sends them only good. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 11), "Our heavenly Father never destined mortals who seek for a better country to wander on the shores of time disappointed travellers, tossed to and fro by adverse circumstances, inevitably subject to sin, disease, and death."

Expectancy of unhappiness or evil and acceptance of it as real would make it inevitable in our experience, while expectancy of good and certainty of its presence, because it is God's good gift to us, will just as surely bring the fullest measure of blessings. Realization of the nothingness of evil, whatever may be its seeming manifestation, destroys it; thus we truly co-operate with the inevitable truth of being as taught in Christian Science by proving the allness of God and the perfection of man in His likeness. God's blessings are the universal heritage, and inevitably all must some day gain the understanding of God which will enable them to receive and utilize these blessings, that is, to express the inevitable power of God, good. Even to accord reality to other than the infinite manifestations of the one infinite, good God would be to doubt His omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence.

Expectation and acceptance of evil as inevitable are but phases of despondency and self-pity, which are no part of the real man of God's creating. The real man is the image and likeness of God, forever reflecting Him. On pages 109 and 110 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "The three great verities of Spirit, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—Spirit possessing all power, filling all space, constituting all Science,—contradict forever the belief that matter can be actual. These eternal verities reveal primeval existence as the radiant reality of God's creation, in which all that He has made is pronounced by His wisdom good." The infinite good is all we can truly know; it is the only inevitable power.

No one so completely co-operated with the spiritually inevitable as did the Founder of Christianity, Christ Jesus. Always he did the will of the Father and attributed all power to Him. Through his understanding of the truth of being he was enabled to give sight to the blind, feet to the lame, voice to the dumb, hearing to the deaf, health to the sick, and even restored life where to human sense life had departed. He said that those who believed on him, followed him, should do the works he did and even greater. Christian Science is the Comforter he promised; its teachings and practice are based upon his teachings and practice, and inevitably, inexorably, it is leading men toward the high goal of accomplishing the healing works, and even the "greater works."

Hear these ringing words from the Master (John 14:6): "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me"! And Mrs. Eddy writes on page 565 of Science and Health, "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science." This is the spiritually inevitable state of being, the high goal which we can attain by living and practicing Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

די גייסטיגע אונפערמיידליכקייט

אן אינערוועזנס פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

וויי די אונענדליכע גומעס אליין קען מען אמת וויסען; ס'איז די אויבציגע אונענדליכע מאכט.

קיינער האָט נים אזוי געצעליץ מיטגעווירקט ווי דער "בייסיגער אונפערמיידליכקייט ווי דער גרינדער פון דער קריסטליכער רעליגיאן, קריסטוס יעזוס. ער האָט אימער געשטאַנן דעם ווילען פון דעם פאָטער (גאָט) און האָט צוגעשריבען גאנץ מאכט צו איהם. דורך זיין פערשטאנד פון דער ווארהייט פון עקזיסטענץ האָט ער געקענט אויגען צו די בלינדע, פים צו די קאָליקע, שמיטע צו די שוטע, אויערן צו די טויבע, געזונט צו די קראנקע, און ער האָט אפילו געקענט צוריקגעבען לעבען צו די יקנוגע, וועלכע נאכן טויט ליגען פערשטאנד. זייגען שוין נעווען טויט. ער האָט געזאָגט, אז די וועלט וועלען גלויבען אין איהם, דאָס היימט, אז די וועלכע וועלען איהם נאָכגאָנג, וועלען טהאָן די ווערק וואָס ער האָט געטהאָן, און אז זיי וועלען אפילו טהאָן נאָך גרעסערע ווערק ווי ער האָט געטהאָן. קריסטשען סיינס איז דער פרייסטער וואָס ער האָט צוגעגעבן. איהרע לעהרעס און פראקטיק זיינען באזירט אויף זייער לעהרעס און פראקטיק; און אויף אן אונפערמיידליכען, אזוי גוט ווי אויף אן ערכישליכען אופן, פיהרט זי די מענשען צו דעם העכסטען ציעל און צוועק, כדי זיי זאָלען קענען אויס־זיהרען די היילענדע ווערק, און אפילו די „גרעסערע ווערק".

דער טויט זיך צו צו דיזע קלינגענדיגע ווערטער פון דעם מייסטער (יאָהאַן יד:6): „איך בין דער ווג און די ווארהייט און דאָס לעבען; קיינער קומט נים צום פאָטער, אחוץ דורך מיר." און מרים, עדדי שרייבט אויף דער זייט 565 פון ווישענאָמס און גזונדס „די פערקערפערונג פון דער גייסטיגער אידעע האָט א קורצע געשיכטע אין דעם ערדעלעכען פון אונזער מיסטער; אָבער „פון זיין קעניגרייך וועט קיין ענדע נים זיין." דער קריסטוס, די גאָטליכע אידעע פון גאָט, וועט סוף כל סוף רעגירען אלע נאציאָנען און פעלקער אויף אן אסאָלוט און בעשטעלענדען אופן טוט דער גאָטליכער ווישענאָמס. דאָס איז דער אונפערמיידליכער גייסטיגער לעכטנס־צושאַנד, דער העכסטער ציעל וואָס מיר קענען דערגרייכען וען מיר וועלען דורכפיהרען אין אויסאיבונג קריסטשען סייענס אין אונזער טעגליכען לעכען.

דער וואָס וואָלט בעקומען אינפערמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואָס ווערט אריסגעגעבן פון דער אידישער שפראך, זאָל שרייבען אן מאכען זיין פערלאנג בעקאָמט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאָלקישונג סאָסייעטי, באָסטאָן, מאסאַטשוסעטס, יו. אי.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Old Advice Which Is Still Good

ONE OF THE most fruitful sources of disappointment to the tyro in gardening, is the injudicious choice of material, or, in other words, the selection of objects for cultivation not adapted to his experience or his circumstances. Mr. A, for instance, by reading, or perhaps by the example of some neighbor, all at once conceives a desire to have a fine garden. He procures the nurserymen's catalogues, or some books, and placing entire confidence in the descriptions which he finds accompanying the names of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers, selects the newest, and as he supposes, the *best*. . . . Unfortunately for him, however, the stock of new and rare fruit trees, plants, and flowers, is small, and the specimens to be had rather feeble, and requiring great care and skill to bring them to a successful issue. His limited experience, as well as his impatience, prevents him from giving them the needful treatment, and they become a total failure. This cools the ardor of the beginner; visions of fruitful and blooming gardens, on which he had feasted his imagination, become misty; he hesitates, falls back into indifference, and finally and perhaps forever abandons the delightful scheme of gardening in which he had embarked so hopefully and zealously a few months ago. . . .

We caution you against falling into the error which Mr. A committed, to wit, resolving to eclipse, in his first season, all that his neighbors had accomplished in years. This is a fatal sort of ambition, and one which we can not approve of, although we admire high aims in general. If you are totally destitute of experience, consult some friend or neighbor who is competent to advise you, and with his assistance lay some plan. Don't make a single move without some fixed plan; and let it be as simple as it possibly can be, so that a very moderate amount of skill, and care, and expense, can carry it out successfully. . . .

We therefore urge upon beginners the propriety of exercising great caution in making their first selections. Every tree, shrub, and plant, should be perfectly hardy, and of the easiest cultivation. . . . Those who have little time to devote to the garden, will always find their pleasure and profit promoted by choosing not a great variety, but such things as are easily managed.—From "The Horticulturist, and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste," edited by P. BARRY (1854).

Picture From a Dream

Golden were the notes flowing from the flute
of Oogar,
And young fish leaped from the water,
A new river of brightness in the blue of the
serene air.
Rhythm was theirs, and the beauty of movement.
The brown net enclosed them—the music was
constant.

And upon the hill stood Nashka,
Playing silver songs on a pipe of silver.
Wild geese flying northward heard his songs
And down the air-ways they flew,
Lost in the cold enchantment of Nashka's
playing—
Nashka, who stood on the hilltop
While Oogar drew green music from the sea's
heart.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Intimate Message: Washington

R. S. V. P. ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

It is a measure of America's and Britain's inseparable partnership in this war that the Churchill and Roosevelt Administration are experiencing substantial criticism at the same time.

The first sustained and outspoken attack which has been directed at the President does not spring directly from the military reverses—the fall of Singapore, the misfortune of Dover Straits and the stalemate in Libya—which have brought the most critical House of Commons Mr. Churchill has yet had to face. But while this series of setbacks is not the immediate cause of Mr. Roosevelt's current baptism of wartime criticism, it has served to bring dissatisfaction out into the open.

Although the President, unlike the Prime Minister, cannot be unseated by the legislature—and nobody here expects Mr. Churchill to be unseated—honest and informed criticism from Congress and from the country is not likely to find Mr. Roosevelt unresponsive. Mr. Roosevelt has been known to lag behind public opinion in the past and it is not at all improbable that he may be found some paces to the rear right now in several vital phases of the conduct of the war.

In all candor, Mr. Roosevelt is not likely to be quick to admit it but he is likely to be quick to do something about it. And so it is well that criticism should be vigorous and visible and when dissatisfaction is where it can be seen it can be better handled. When valid, it will be more quickly corrected: when invalid, it will be more quickly dispelled.

This criticism levels three main charges directly at the White House none of which can lightly be turned away. They are:

1. That the biggest industry in the United States is not being conscientiously or efficiently converted to an all-out wartime basis and that is the Federal Government; that while the President is trying to turn "business as usual" into "war first," it appears that "Government as usual" is too often the order of the day in Washington; that with thousands upon thousands of new and inexperienced workers being called to the Capital since the declaration of war, only last week did the President act to draw on the personnel of overstaffed nonwar agencies, and this after strong Senatorial and editorial urging; that nonmilitary Federal agencies are vying with each other in trying to take on the appearance of defense work instead of helping to release workers for war jobs; that the President is either nonco-operative or indifferent to the need of cutting down nondefense spending; that while attacking complacency, the President is thus abetting it in some of his acts—acts of omission rather than commission.

Mr. Roosevelt made little headway in countering any of this criticism at his last press conference. He announced that he had instructed the Director of the Budget to look into the matter of transferring the overstaffed personnel of nonwar agencies to more urgent jobs but this wasn't sufficient action to keep the Senate from initiating its own investigation.

Furthermore, when the question of nondefense economies came into the discussion Mr. Roosevelt began talking about whether it would be wise for the Government to stop inspecting meat. Now, nobody had ever suggested such an "economy"—although Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia has suggested more than $1,000,000,000 of other economies—and it looked as though the President were seeking to identify any sponsor of substantial nondefense savings as something pretty near to an advocate of poisoned meat! That's one form of argument that's not likely to get very far.

Also Mr. Roosevelt took great pains to point out that the Federal Government can only save substantially by cutting down its functions and that its functions are determined not by the President but by Congress—and so Congress is all to blame. But he did not point out that these peacetime governmental functions were brought into being only by his own active leadership and thus they can be now eliminated for the duration only through his own active leadership.

Those close to the President explain that while he is in agreement with many of these points, he has simply been too occupied with more-demanding phases of the war to get to them. This is an understandable explanation, but if it is accepted, it leads to the next main criticism:

2. That Mr. Roosevelt is still trying to do too much; that while in the past year he has delegated much, more responsibilities have been added than have been delegated; that the President is less free to concentrate on the biggest decisions than he was, say, a year ago; that because sufficient authority is not delegated, urgent matters are seriously delayed; that the President is still holding so much responsibility to himself that the efficiency of his subordinates is impaired. This view lies behind the speech by Senator Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland in the Senate Feb. 13 in which he questioned whether United States Army and Navy chiefs were given a sufficiently free hand in the conduct of the war and it also lies behind Wendell L. Willkie's arresting proposal that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be brought home and given a unified command of the nation's armed forces.

3. Finally, that the President is not being sufficiently frank and sufficiently informative in keeping the country abreast the real state of the war; that while the Government has stated that its policy is to provide "a widespread and accurate understanding" of the progress of the war, it isn't doing so.

These are all honest and important criticisms. The country has a right to expect one of two things from the White House, or both: effective answer or effective action.

South America Speaks: Belém

Where Brazilians Keep the Jungle at Bay ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Flying into the city of Belém, Capital of the State of Pará and called Para by Brazilians because in the early days there were few distinctions made between the settlement and its tangled hinterland, we crossed some islands that showed through their matted treetops no sign of human habitation. Parrots flying two and two were not far below as we coasted to a landing in the Pará River.

That approach was from the north. But whether you fly in from another point of the compass make little difference. There may be a few more clearings, but the general impression is of jungle crowding in from all sides, jungles and rivers.

In no other living city of comparable size and comparable evidences of magnificent periods in it development, is a traveler likely to feel mor strongly the precariousness of human fabrication when built in the midst of this luxuriant tropica vegetation.

Arching over wide streets and mingling thei branches to cast a deep shade are mango trees loaded at this time of year with fruit just turning from green to orange color. Someone told us there are 1,400,000 trees lining the streets of Belém, and that 1,200,000 of them are mangos. Maybe the figure was higher, but we were impressed even with that number.

Walking beneath the maze of tropical foliage we thought of those other tree-shaded avenues, now stripped bare by frost and wind along Beacon Street in Brookline, or Brattle Street in Cambridge, or in other towns of New England.

If the elm represents New England with its restrained but upward-aspiring growth, the mango of exuberant roots and branches could represent proliferous Amazonia. Not that the mango is the most exuberant of Amazonia's trees. Far from it. Mango is actually one of the more restrained. Otherwise the sidewalks and streets of Belém would quickly heave and crack above the insistent thrustings of gigantic roots.

In fact the streets of Belém are kept in remarkable repair, as well as its magnificent public squares laid out during the spacious days when rubber poured down from the Amazon jungle and funneled through this city to the world. Many of the streets are laid in granite cobblestones brought as ballast on the return voyage of rubber merchantmen.

On this visit we found a sharp increase in visible activity compared with four years ago. Local businessmen say the appearance is somewhat deceptive, as the war has cut off many markets for tropical produce. But North Americans fill the main hotels, Americans here on business or in the multiple aspects of co-operation with Brazil. United States purchases are helping Belém tide over these years.

Brazilians are nearly as varied as their country, yet even so certain traits are characteristic. More remarkable than Belém's ability to hold back the jungle is its ability to maintain in the world's densest jungle a culture that is unmistakably Brazilian. The same is true, under vastly different conditions, of other Brazilian cities.

Despite transportation difficulties and strong regional tendencies, Brazil is Brazil, one nation. Possibly someone who knows the country well could be dropped down somewhere and think he was, like Milne's little girl on the middle stair—"somewhere else instead." But it is doubtful if this could be done in a Brazilian city, even leaving out of account the most obvious distinction of Brazil, its Portuguese language.

To me, the outstanding trait of Brazilians is a mildness of temperament, a basic camaraderie that is deeply democratic among the people and ignores differences of color, race, and previous conditions of servitude in a way probably not equaled anywhere else, certainly not in the United States for all of its Fifteenth Amendment.

We shall be quite a while among the Brazilians as time goes in this hurtling epoch, and shall attempt to define other of their characteristics. In Belém, where the jungle crowds in with many of its inmates, including one large boa constrictor seen hanging in a tree on the near outskirts of town during our stay, you admire any people who could establish and maintain in such a locale such a city of nearly 150,000 that has known a magnificent past and looks forward to a progressive future.

To Change the Subject:

Bottle, Bottle, Who's Got a Bottle? ..... *By F. T. P.*

Do you have any truant milk bottles lying around the house?

Then you probably didn't know that there are places in many large cities of America where these delinquents may be sent. They are all members of an organization known as the National Association of Milk Bottle Exchanges whose headquarters is at Toledo, Ohio. Their task is to return the wayward bottles to the original owners. The Association has enough members to warrant holding annual conventions, the latest of which was held at Toronto last summer.

The Boston Milk Package Exchange has been in existence for 30 years. Soon after its inception, M. W. Comiskey, Manager and Treasurer, took over management of the plant on what was to be a temporary basis. He is still in command. Seven years ago, the Exchange took over new quarters in a clean two-story brick building in Somerville, Massachusetts. Somerville as a suburb of Boston offered easy access to the freight yards and hence to many of the larger Boston milk distributors. The building was paid for before the new tenants occupied it. They had do debts then and they are continuing to operate in the black.

The Exchange saves 250 milk distributors within a 25 mile radius of Boston an amount in excess of $250,000 annually.

In the dairy-clean Somerville plant approximately 80,000 bottles, 13,000 cans, and 7,500 cases are sorted monthly and returned to their owners. Broken bottles are salvaged for use in the manufacture of window glass. For technical reasons, the glass cannot be used again in making bottles.

When the distributors originally bought their bottles, they cost from 7.5 cents to 9 cents depending on the quantity purchased. Cases cost $1.65. For their return, the distributors pay 1.5 cents for the bottles and 8 cents for the cases. Figuring on a national yearly basis, the savings from this reclaiming of positive waste are obviously tremendous.

The number of men employed in these plants is comparatively small. The staff employed in the Boston plant, which is smaller than some, is six. There are two drivers who also sort when they are not driving, two full-time sorters, the manager and the bookkeeper. The plant works five and a half days a week.

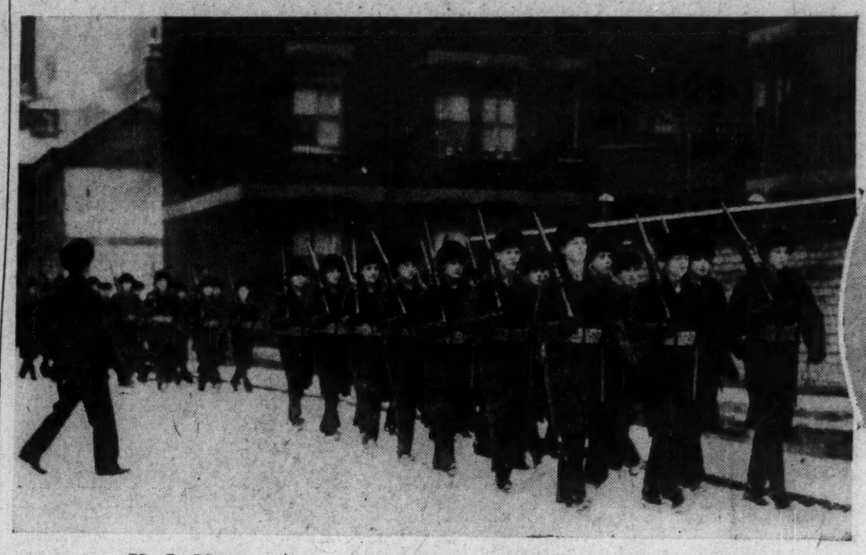
Although the work may be monotonous at times it is not entirely without variety. While visiting the plant I was shown quart bottles from San Francisco and Honolulu, an imperial quart from Ontario, an English half pint from London and a bottle made in 1902 for the Hood Milk Company of Boston which nad only recently come into their hands. Once they received from a family in Boston a case of milk bottles which had originally come from Paris. The family had not commented on the condition of the milk when it arrived in Boston.

Few people know that there is a law which forbids the reuse of a milk bottle by anyone other than the firm which orginally registered it with the Secretary of State and the town or city clerk. Nor can it be used for any contents other than milk. There are fines for violation of this law but enforcement is not easy. As a result farmers can mix oran in milk cans, and mechanics do use bottles to hold automobile anti-freeze or water, or the like, with something approching impunity.

Even at the Exchange itself the bottles are not always safe for there was one on the windowsill of the office in Somerville which had been converted to a potently illegal use. Inside was a model ship.

If in these days of shortages and surpluses, inflation and spending you find yourself hoarding useless (to you) milk bottles, look in the classified section of your telephone book for a milk bottle exchange or speak to your milk man. Your conscience can then be clear, for you will no longer be contributing to milk bottle delinquency and you will be helping to save society a needless waste.

U. S. Marines Are Here! London Cheered by Arrival



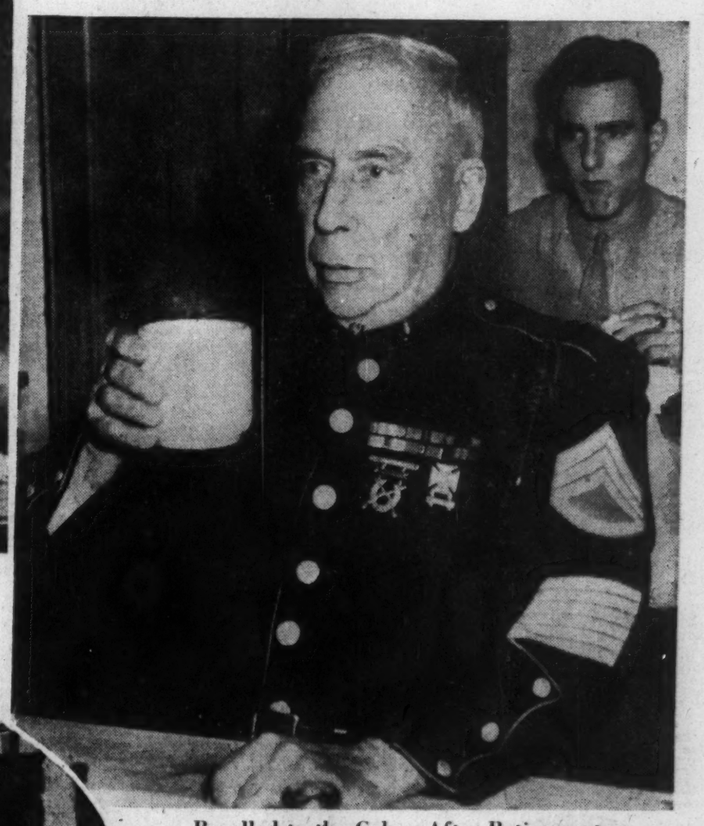
U. S. Marines Assure London the Situation Is Well in Hand
Decked out in fur caps United States leathernecks drill in the wintry streets of the British capital.

New Style Cap for Land and Sea Duty

United States Ambassador John G. Winant Receives a Dispatch
The Marine courier is Sergeant John H. Allen, Jr., of Plain Dealing, La., member of the American Marine Unit in London.

Commanding Officer of the United States Detachment
Maj. Walter I. Jordan of Virginia Beach, Va., who directs operations, is shown at his headquarters in London.

Two Marines Prepare for the Day of Action on a Roof in London
Practicing fire fighting are (left) Private Donald A. Campbell of Belmont, Mass., and Thomas Wallace of Lenora City, Tenn.



Recalled to the Colors After Retirement
Staff Sergeant William G. Rolph has rejoined his Marine buddies to add more time to 30 years already spent in the service.

Wide World

Sergeant Way Holland of Georgia Listens to Radio War Bulletins
This is one way the American men while away their hours of recreation after drill periods.
At right: A news photographer's idea of what a Marine should look like while thinking of home and the girl he left behind. Private C. Cookston of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the willing subject.

Cornelius Warmerdam Establishes New Indoor and Outdoor Pole Vault Record

California School Teacher Top B. A. A. Meet Performer

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Completely overshadowing the runners, sandy-haired Cornelius Warmerdam of the far West dominated the 53rd annual B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden Saturday night by pole vaulting a sensational 15-ft. 7¼ in. for an all-time world record, indoors and out. As he soared better than 15 feet twice during the evening, the popular school teacher from Piedmont, Calif., brought his total number of jumps above that level to a remarkable 15, further cementing his right to the king's crown in the most spectacular of all track and field specialties.

Along with the Warmerdam feat, the Hub's lone indoor invitation meet of the season produced two world-record-equalling runs, two new Boston standards, one B. A. A. mark and a pair of meet-equalling times. Georgetown carried off the George V. Brown memorial trophy by turning in the best relay time of the night, a 3m. 21.3s. triumph over Fordham and St. John's of Brooklyn.

Beetham's Third

While history's greatest pole vaulter was continually bringing the packed Garden to its feet with his leaps among the rafters, the board track was producing a few thrills. Overtaking Jim Herbert on the back stretch of the bell lap, Ohioan Charley Beetham won his third-straight Hollis 600-yard run in 1m. 11.8s., a new Boston record. Little Greg Rice maintained his superiority in the Billings Two-Mile with his customary last-lap sprint, which left Gil Dodds of the B.A.A. a number of yards to the rear. The time was 8m. 53.4s., also a Boston mark.

Ed Dugger, the former Tufts College star now working out of Dayton, Ohio, twice equalled the world record in the 45-yard high hurdles. He did 5.6 seconds in winning the second trial heat and repeated in the finals as he nipped Fred Wolcott, the Texan and pre-meet favorite. The B.A.A. standard of 5.4 seconds was equalled twice in the Briggs 50-yard dash by Howard Caldwell of Amherst College. He did it in the fourth trial heat and in the semi-finals. In the finals, however, Norwood Ewell of Penn State smashed the meet mark and beat Caldwell by a whisker in 5.3 seconds.

MacMitchell Pressed

Leslie MacMitchell turned in his expected victory in the Hunter Mile, but not without a struggle. The New York University flash barely fought off Earl Mitchell of Indiana in the stretch with a 4:11.8 performance. Jim Rafferty of the New York A. C. remained a threat until the final few yards. It was MacMitchell's twelfth straight mile triumph, indoors and out. John Borican won the Lapham 1,000 in 2m. 12.3s., the third fastest Boston time. He has made three starts in this event and won them all. Gene Venzke made a race of it for a while, but could not match the New Jersey runner's "kick" with the tape in sight.

All thought of competition in the pole vault disappeared shortly after the bar passed the 14-foot level. A. R. Morcom, plucky New Hampshire U. boy stopped after going over at 14 feet and thereby earned third place. Earl Meadows of Los Angeles reached 14ft. 4in. before yielding and was awarded second.

Warmerdam took another step toward the ceiling when he set a new Boston record of 14ft. 8⅜in. From there the bar went to 15ft. 2in., and after one miss, the son of Dutch immigrant parents went over as the Garden rocked with cheers. A few minutes later, after two failures, he did his sensational 15ft. 7¼in. leap and the roar lasted for several minutes.

Morcom, by the way tied for first place in the high jump with a 6ft. 4¼in. effort, which was equalled by the veteran Mel Walker of Chicago.

New York Giants Open Miami Camp Under Pilot Ott

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Popular Mel Ott, chosen to lead the New York Giants out of the National League's second division, put the vanguard of his squad to work today.

Summoned to the early bird practice, first scheduled by any of the 12 major league clubs training in Florida, were the pitchers and catchers.

Danning at Work

Heartening to Ott was the presence of Harry Danning, the first-string catcher who staged a stubborn holdout last spring, and got off to a poor start when an unsuccessful attempt was made to convert him into an outfielder. Danning already has signed his contract.

Veteran pitchers on hand early for the opener were Carl Hubbell, the mound mainstay for years, and Cliff Melton, who has high hopes of bettering his eight and 11 record of last season.

Other hurlers on the ground include John Wittig, Harry Feldman and John Hubbell, Carl's brother up for another spring trial.

Luque Helping

General Manager Bill Terry came in for the session, and Ott's chief lieutenant, the cagey Adolfo Luque, was here to help the batterymen get off on the right foot.

Pitchers and receivers will have a week to get in shape before the rest of the squad goes into training next Monday.

Preparing to take over after the Giants finished in the lower flight three years handrunning for the first time in 40 years, Ott was far from pessimistic. He figures on a team with more punch as the result of President Horace Stoneham's revitalizing program.

"Deals made during the winter have improved our club greatly," Ott said.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Orlando, Fla. — Pauline Betz, Rollins College co-ed, defeated Dorothy May Bundy, 6—1, 6—4, in finals of Florida Women's tennis singles tourney.

Ironwood, Mich.—Torger Tokle, former national ski champion, won seventh annual open meet with leaps of 216 and 211 feet.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Dick Skeen, who hadn't been able to reach the finals of previous winter circuit tournaments, handed Wayne Sabin his first defeat as a professional, 1—6, 13—11, 7—5, 9—7, in the Gulf Stream tennis tournament.

Salamanca, N. Y.—Donald Boyer, Randolph, amassed the highest point total in the Interstate Ski Club's eighth annual Challenge Cup Tournament at Allegany State Park to take permanent possession of the Flint & Kent trophy.

To win the cup for the third time and retire it, the young skier, member of the host club, placed second in jumping and third in the cross-country event for 324.2 points.

Champaign, Ill.—Illinois University board of trustees affirmed Ray Eliot's appointment as head football coach and approved selection of Tony Blazine, veteran pro gridder as line coach.

East Lansing, Mich—National champion Oklahoma Aggie wrestlers won 33rd-straight victory downing Michigan State, 1941 national runner-up, 19-15.

Princeton, N. J.—Alan Ford, crack Mercersburg Academy swimmer, clipped one-tenth of a second off the national inter-scholastic preparatory school 100-yard backstroke record in leading his mates to a 55-11 victory over the Princeton University freshman swimmers. Ford was clocked in 0:60.3, a tenth better than the mark set by Albert Vande Weghe of Paterson, swimming for Hun School in 1935.

Durham, N. H.—University of New Hampshire skiers streaked to top placings in cross country and jump events to edge Dartmouth 592.6—559.5. Maine was in third place with a total of 476.1 and Vermont trailed with 405.3.

Stowe, Vt.—Robert Meservey of Dartmouth nipped the Eastern United States slalom title away from Barney McLean, Western U. S. titlist, of the Zipfelberger Ski Club of Denver, Colo., with a three-second victory.

The Coloradoan, however, piled up 243.6 points to win the Sherburne Cup, awarded annually to the Eastern U. S. combined downhill and slalom titlist, by a five-second victory. McLean's clean sweep of the eastern titles was checked by a single penalty for straddling a flag on a gate midway down the course.

Berlin, N. H.—Aurele Legere of Rumford, Maine, arched leaps of 221 feet and 213 feet from the world's highest steel tower ski jump to win first place in the 20th annual meet of the Nansen Ski Club.

Albany, N. Y.—Jim Bickford, Saranac Lake bobsled pilot, is accumulating championships and records with a regularity which might be monotonous, were it less brilliant.

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The world's largest-selling after-shave powder
Neutral Tint Doesn't Show

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OF 1942
1500 SEATS AT 55c ON SALE EACH NITE AT 6 P.M.
(For Matinees at 1 P. M.)
NOW THRU FEB. 22
Reserved Seats 1.10, 1.65, 2.20
Matinees Sat., Feb. 21; Sun., Feb. 22.
Mats. at 2:30
Evgs. at 8:30
Tickets also at Arena, Filene's and Jordan's. No phone orders.
BOSTON GARDEN

Service With a Smile

Associated Press

Kraut Line Joins R. C. A. F.

The Kraut line of the Boston Bruins hockey team is shown here with its members wearing their new Royal Canadian Air Force uniforms for the first time. Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart, left to right, who played as professionals for the last time last week, will henceforth play as amateurs—if they play hockey at all—for the duration.

Cleveland Ends Great Record Of Providence Reds

By the Associated Press

Hockey's greatest scoring streak, that of the Providence Reds of the American League, was ended last night by the Cleveland Barons at 112 games.

The Barons, the 1941 play-off champions, who took the ice with Billy Beveridge in the nets instead of the veteran Moe Roberts, blanked the Providence sextet on its own ice, 1 to 0.

In a frantic effort to keep the string alive, Coach Bun Cook pulled all his defensemen off the rink in the final three minutes and sent five forwards bearing down on the young Baron netminder. When that strategy failed, he substituted another wing for Goalie Mike Karakas the last 12 seconds.

But Beveridge kept the door closed. It was Earl Bartholome's counter in the 15th minute of the opening period that gave the Clevelanders the verdict.

The Barons are coached by Bill Cook, brother of Bun Cook, the Red boss.

Cleveland's victory allowed it to climb within two points of Hershey, the western leader, but the Barons remain only a thin point ahead of the Indianapolis Caps, who defeated the Bears, 6 to 4.

Hershey and Cleveland battled to a 2-to-2 tie Saturday night.

In the eastern sector all is quiet, with the Springfield Indians away out in front with a 10-point lead. Eddie Shore's club polished off Buffalo 4 to 2 Sunday night after being held to a 6-to-6 tie by Washington the night before.

Harbert Forces Ben Hogan Into Texas Open Play-Off

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 16 (AP)—For a few minutes it seemed that Ben Hogan, golf's top money winner, had won his first major golf tournament in his home State.

He checked in yesterday with a 272, 12 under par for the 72 holes of the Texas open, a score the gallery conceded clinched the title for him.

But that was before Melvin (Chick) Harbert, a Michigan youth playing his second year as a professional, finished his last seven holes.

Harbert proceeded to birdie five of those seven, for a six-under-par 65 for the round forcing the veteran Hogan into an 18-hole play-off.

Winner of the play-off receives $1,000 and the runner-up $750.

One stroke behind the leaders was Slammin' Sammy Snead with 273. He missed an 18-foot putt on the last hole that would have put him in a three-way tie for the lead.

Next was Lloyd Mangrum with 277, one better than Henry Ransom from Philadelphia.

E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Chicago, holder of the Texas open course record and who led in the first day of play, came in three strokes behind Ransom at 281. Jimmy Thomson of Del Monte, Calif., had 282 and Byron Nelson of Toledo, Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., Herman Keiser of Akron and Sam Byrd of Ardmore, Pa., tied for the next slot at 284.

Tournament money-winners:

Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., $550; Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, $450; Henry Ransom, Philadelphia, $375; E. J. Harrison, Chicago, $300; Jimmy Thomson, Del Monte, Calif., $250; Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., $162.50; Byron Nelson, Toledo, $162.50; Sam Byrd, Ardmore, Pa., $162.50; Herman Keiser, Akron, Ohio, $162.50; Lawson Little, San Francisco, $100; Jim Ferrier, Elmhurst, Ill., $100; Jack Grout, West Pittston, Pa., $90; Joe Coria, Monterrey, Mexico, $75; Joe Brown, Des Moines, Iowa, $75; Denny Shute, Chicago, $65; John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., $65; Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., $65; Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I., $10; Charles Klein, Alice, Texas, $10; Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, $10; Jimmy Gauntt, Longview, Texas, $10; Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, $10.

Bruins Miss Opportunity

The Boston Bruins lost a glorious chance to move into a tie for first place with New York Rangers in the National Hockey League last night when they were shut out 2-0 by Chicago in the Windy City . . . The Rangers remained stationary in the standing, first by losing to Montreal Canadiens 5-3 Saturday night, and then by dropping a 5-1 decision to Brooklyn Americans last night . . . In fact, the Rangers have now lost three games in a row, the first time they have done so this season.

Bruins today were on their way to Ottawa for their game tomorrow night against the Air Force team that will have the Krauts in its line-up . . . Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart were issued their uniforms last Saturday when they reported to Rockcliffe Air Station in suburban Ottawa . . . Last time the Bruins were in Ottawa was Nov. 5, when they defeated Ottawa Senators of the Quebec Senior League 5-0 in an exhibition tilt . . . Boston then had the Krauts . . . In playing for the Air Force sextet, the Krauts of course are amateurs again and so are eligible for the Allan Cup play-downs . . . Wouldn't it be odd if the Krauts, who last year played on a Stanley Cup championship team—the best pro outfit in the world—should this year become members of an Allan Cup title-holder as the best amateur team in the world . . . It could only happen in hockey!

Sammy Lo Presti's shutout of the Bruins last night was his third of the season . . . Johnny (Detroit) Mowers' 5-0 blanking of Canadiens was his fourth . . . Last time he faced Montreal Johnny shut them out 10-0 . . . Turk Broda of Toronto still leads with six . . . But Frankie Brimsek of Boston heads all netminders for the Vezina Trophy . . . Frankie has allowed 84 goals in 38 games . . . Broda has allowed 94 in 37 . . . Nearest to these two is Lo Presti of Chicago with 102 in 37 games.

Rangers were thought to be traveling at a fast pace, but they have to take a back seat to Chicago . . . The Hawks have lost but four of their last 15 games . . . Rangers have lost five for the same distance . . . Chicago is but four points behind Boston and Toronto and is coming fast . . . Almost as interesting as the race for the N. H. L. championship is the race at the other end of the league, where Brooklyn, Detroit, and Chicago are struggling not to be the only team left out of the play-offs . . . Brooklyn and Detroit are tied for fifth, with Montreal only a game and one half behind.

Red Hamill, traded from Boston to Chicago Dec. 17, scored another goal last night, his 16th in the 23 games he has played for the Hawks . . . Red now has 22 goals and eight assists for 30 points . . . His record as a Chicagoan is 16 goals and five assists for nearly a point-a-game average . . . Red has figured in six of the 12 goals the Hawks have scored against the Bruins since he was traded.

The Boston Olympics were still shaking their heads today after losing their last four games in a row . . . They lost to Washington 11-2 last Tuesday, to Atlantic City 10-2 Friday, and to Johnstown twice over the week end by scores of 9-2 and 6-1 . . . They have not won a game since the Bruins called up Jack McGill, Clare Martin, Lloyd Gronsdal, and Jake Wade . . . Vic Polich has evidently straightened out matters with his draft board for he returned to the Boston net last Saturday in Johnstown . . . In both contests with Johnstown, however, the 'Pics had only five spares, three of them Junior Olympics and one Junie Allen, former Olympic who is hardly in shape.

G. C.

Krol Summoned

NEW YORK (AP)—Joe Krol, left winger of the Brooklyn Americans of the National Hockey League, has been summoned to his home in Winnipeg to take an examination for the Canadian armed forces. The Americans obtained Krol from the Springfield Indians this year after he had made his pro debut with the Philadelphia Ramblers in 1936-37.

Eric Tipton Will Join Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Eric Tipton, who won fame on Duke's football eleven which went to the Rose Bowl in 1939, will wear a Kansas City Blues' baseball uniform this season.

Secretary Roy Hamey said he had traded Outfielder Lloyd Chistopher to the Newark Bears for Tipton.

The gridder batted .231 for Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in 1939 and was sent to Toronto the following season. The 190-pound outfielder scored 59 runs and batted in 36 for the Bears last year.

Gorsica Unsigned

BECKLEY, W. Va. (AP)—John Gorsica, big right-hand Detroit pitcher, said he had returned his 1942 contract to club officials because it provided for a salary cut.

The 23-year-old hurler, who won nine and lost 11 for the American League team last year, contended he was entitled to a raise because of his "good work" in 1940 and 1941. During his first year with the Tigers he won seven and lost as many games.

Cincinnati Club Has 23 Men Signed

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds now have 23 of their 34 players under contract, traveling Secretary Gabe Paul reports.

Latest Redlegs to sign included pitchers Joe Beggs, Ben Wade and George Burpo; outfielders Harry Craft, Mike McCormick, Mike Dejan and Frank Secory; catcher Dick West and second baseman Lonnie Frey.

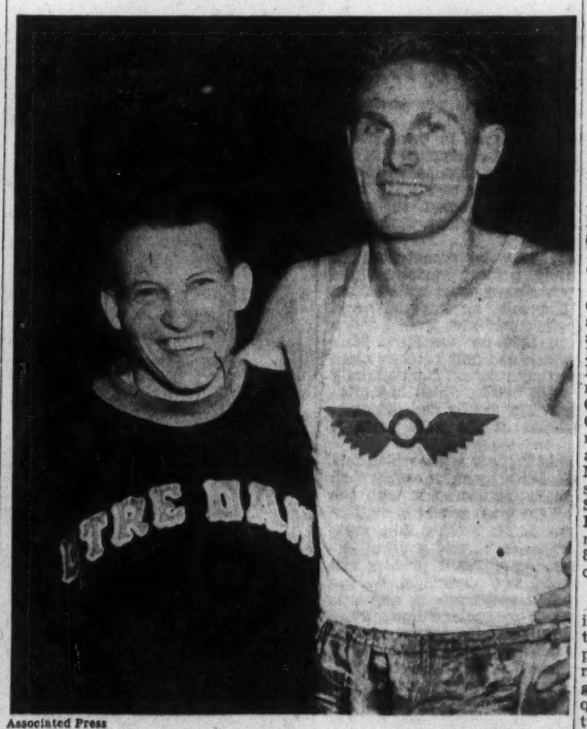
Of the 14 Redleg pitchers on the 1942 roster, only Les Hinckle, Whitey Moore, Monte Pearson and Jim Prendergast aren't signed. All of the catchers have written their John Henrys.

Weatherly Accepts

CLEVELAND (AP)—Roy Weatherly, speedy Cleveland outfielder, surprised a lot of people by signing his 1942 contract with no fuss at all.

Weatherly staged a determined campaign last spring for a two-year contract, reported late to the training camp and balked for several days before inscribing a one-year document calling for $14,000.

Mutual Admiration



Associated Press

Greg Rice (left) and Cornelius Warmerdam

These two performers featured the Boston Athletic Association track meet at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Rice won the Billings two-mile in 9m. 53.4s., a new Boston and B. A. A. record, and Warmerdam set a new world indoor and outdoor mark in the pole vault of 15ft. 7¼in.

Shadows Fall Across Path Of New York

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	24	12	1	49	146	116
Boston	21	12	5	47	118	84
Toronto	20	12	3	47	121	98
Chicago	20	14	3	43	116	102
Brooklyn	13	24	1	27	102	133
Detroit	12	23	3	27	100	122
Montreal	11	25	2	24	93	145

By the Associated Press

The shadows that have fallen across the paths of all the leaders in the National Hockey League this season have now fallen upon the New York Rangers, present pace-setters, who are in the throes of a three-game losing streak.

Brooklyn staved off the Blue Shirt scoring machine last night, 5 to 1. It was a low shot by Bryan Hextall at the end of a quick pass-play from Lynn Patrick and Phil Watson that kept intact the Rangers' mark of scoring in 91 contests since their last shutout.

Still Tied

Despite Brooklyn's unexpected triumph, the Americans were unable to break their fifth place tie with Detroit as the Red Wings blanked Montreal, 5 to 0. Sam Lo Presti, the Chicago goalie, also scored a shutout, turning back the Boston Bruins, 2 to 0.

The week end firing left the Rangers at the top of the heap with a narrow two-point advantage over the Bruins and the Toronto Maple Leafs. Chicago is fourth, six points behind the leaders.

Hextall's goal was the first of the game and set off the fuse for the Brooklyn barrage of three in the second and two more in the final canto.

Montreal, with hopes of passing both Brooklyn and Detroit in the standings, permitted only one goal in each of the first two periods but relaxed enough to give the Red Wings, losers of four straight, three more in the final 20 minutes.

Fourth for Mowers

It was the fourth shutout of the year for Johnny Mowers and his second in a row at the expense of the Canadiens who were his 10-to-0 victims in their last previous game with Detroit.

Red Hamill, the former Bruin, counted the tally that actually beat the Boston team at Chicago He registered early in the first period and the tight guarding Hawks made it stand up alone for 50 minutes before Bob Carse beat Frankie Brimsek just before the final buzzer..

Carse took the puck as Joe Cooper attempted to ice it during a Bruin charge upon the short-handed Hawks. Carse broke with the disc and beat Brimsek cleanly.

Hallahan Trophy to Coast Star by Unanimous Choice

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unanimous selection by sports editors for the John J. Hallahan memorial trophy as the outstanding athlete of the 53rd Boston Athletic Association indoor track meet was only just tribute to the Piedmont, Calif., high school study hall instructor, Cornelius Warmerdam. He won the acclaim of 14,281 persons Saturday night in the Boston Garden when he established a new indoor and outdoor world record for the pole vault of 15ft. 7¼in.

Not only was the world record an amazing performance in itself, but his friendly co-operation with the meet officials and other competitors won favor with all. While achieving the greatest triumph in pole vault history, the Californian of Dutch immigrant parents still had time and patience to accept congratulations, pose for countless pictures, satisfy autograph seekers and postpone jumps to allow other events to take place.

This youngster has personality to go along with his greatness and while he must have known that his first world record at 15ft. 2in. indoors automatically featured the meet, he went on to the 15ft. 7¼in. heigh in business-like fashion and instead of resting on his laurels there gave the excited gathering three more tries at 15ft. 10in.

When asked if he minded tumbling down from such heights into the sawdust piles, Warmerdam replied, "No, I don't mind that, if I can get up there." Because each try requires such effort, the new record holder attempts to clear each time and save himself for greater heights.

This is the second Hallahan trophy Warmerdam has earned. And it is the third time that a pole vaulter has won it. Warmerdam was voted the trophy in 1939 and Earle Meadows, a fellow Californian, won last year. When he cleared the cross bar at 15ft. 7¼in. he did so with what appeared to be at least a four-inch margin and because of that it is not beyond visualizing Warmerdam going over 16 feet some day in the near future.

It was, in fact, a reward to the Boston Athletic Association. The games manager, Tom Kanaly, viewed the record crowd and record pole vaulter and said, "Running the games was worth it. It was a chance to take in these times, but the performance of that boy alone was worth the price of admission and the staging of the meet." None could disagree.

During his tries for the new world record all other activity ceased. The officials cleared the floor of athletes and non-working officials. And here some credit must go to Milton Padway, the Wisconsin pole vaulter, who finally convinced an official that he (Padway) crouched on a line with the uprights for a purpose and at the request of the record seeker. Padway judged the distance of the take-off from the uprights for Warmerdam and the blond Californian took counsel from him after each jump.

To say definitely that Warmerdam will do 16 feet or better is a rash statement because too many elements enter for consideration, but to say that he can do 16 feet is a mild prediction. Here Saturday night he had likeable conditions. The runway was long and solid enough to furnish him the speed and spring for the take-off.

Bill Bingham, athletic director of Harvard University, climbed the precarious step ladder to measure and verify the record and stated that it was 15ft. 7 and a "good quarter inch." If there is ever a track and field Hall of Fame, Cornelius Warmerdam has priority rights with a "ceiling" margin.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Start Next Week

Baseball's spring training campaign was official today, as pitchers and catchers of the New York Giants ran through their routine at Miami. But for the Boston fan, interest in the return of the national pastime is delayed until the middle of next week, when the Red Sox get their conditioning maneuvers under way in Sarasota. The advance party of the local American Leaguers will roll out of the South Station one week from tomorrow, at 8:20 in the morning, Eastern War Time.

Where the Red Sox stage their initial workout at Payne Field on the morning of Feb. 26, the Braves delay their opening session until March 3. Casey Stengel's outfit, however, will absorb Florida's famed sunshine a full week later than Joe Cronin's party, which explains the delayed arrival at Sanford. The Red Sox break camp March 31; the Braves not until April 8.

Defeating Princeton and Yale during the week, the Dartmouth basketball team took an undisputed hold on first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. Cornell, which has played one less game, is a close second. This week's schedule sends the Ithacans against lowly Harvard Wednesday night and Princeton on Saturday. Dartmouth has only one contest, that with Pennsylvania Saturday.

The Big Green, also, is pennant-bound in hockey circles. Undefeated in the Fentagonal League in four starts, the Hanover six comes to the Skating Club rink Saturday for a game with Harvard. Other local engagements bring together the Crimson and Boston University, and M. I. T. and New Hampshire, at the Arena Tuesday evening; and Northeastern and New Hampshire at the Arena on Saturday. Colby, runner-up to B. C. in the New England League, keeps an important date with Bowdoin tomorrow.

Shorts . . . Charley Wagner, Paul Campbell, Dick Errickson and Sibby Sisti signed local baseball contracts over the week end . . . Rindge Tech is the new state track champion in class A; Concord in class B . . . The Providence Auditorium stages an attractive basketball doubleheader this evening. The Boston College Independents meet Providence College, and Holy Cross goes against powerful Rhode Island State . . . Six members of the unbeaten Melrose high hockey team have been picked to play on the Greater Boston All-stars against Catholic high of Montreal next Monday at the Garden.

Pawtucket's National Open soccer champions reached the Eastern semi-finals for the second successive year yesterday by shutting out Brooklyn Hispanos, 1 to 0, at J. and P. Coats Field . . . Cornelius Warmerdam flew back to Piedmont, Calif. . . . The Massachusetts State Cricket League held its annual meeting yesterday, with P. E. Foote again president . . . The second N.E.A.A.A.U. sanctioned open swimming meet will be held at the South Boston Clubhouse of the Boys' Club of Boston tomorrow night . . . Greg Rice did 8:59.5 and 8:53.4 for the two-mile on successive nights.

William J. Bingham of Harvard is among the eight leading authorities who will advise on the physical training aspects of the new Naval aviation training program . . . Cincinnati fans, in a questionnaire sent out by the Reds, turned down twilight baseball. A majority favored 3:00 o'clock week-day games and 2:30 Sunday contests . . . The Badminton Club has been reorganized at Tufts College, under the direction of Elizabeth Houston of the Jackson College physical education department. Tufts and Jackson students meet on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at Cousens gym to play in mixed groups . . . Rhode Island State's Stutz Modzelewski is within 16 points of Hank Luisetti's national college basketball scoring record of 1496.

The New England Golf Association has decided to suspend its annual championship for the duration.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 15

Brooklyn 5, New York 1.
Detroit 5, Montreal 0.
Chicago 2, Boston 0.

American League

New Haven 4, Philadelphia 2.
Springfield 4, Buffalo 2.
Cleveland 1, Providence 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Washington 1.
Indianapolis 6, Hershey 4.

American Association

St. Louis 1, Tulsa 0.
Kansas City 2, Dallas 1.

Eastern Amateur League

Jersey Skeeters 4, Atlantic City 1.
Johnstown 6, Boston 1.
New York 7-4, Baltimore 1-3.

Results Feb. 14

National League

Toronto 4, Detroit 2.
Montreal 5, New York 3.

American League

Buffalo 3, Philadelphia 3 (tie).
Cleveland 2, Hershey 2 (tie).
Indianapolis 6, Pittsburgh 3.

American Association

Fort Worth 7, Tulsa 4.
Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Dallas 5, Omaha 5 (tie).

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 9, Boston 2.
Atlantic City 2, Washington 1.

American Hockey League

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Springfield	24	15	5	53	164	123
New Haven	20	20	3	43	127	158
Providence	16	23	5	37	164	170
Washington	14	23	5	33	110	132
Philadelphia	8	32	4	20	122	193
Western Division						
Hershey	26	11	6	58	164	121
Cleveland	26	13	4	56	129	112
Indianapolis	23	13	5	51	149	107
Buffalo	18	19	5	41	130	114
Pittsburgh	17	25	4	38	153	183

Three A's Hold Out

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Outfielders Bob Johnson and Mike Kreevich and first baseman Dick Siebert are holdouts, Connie Mack, President and Manager of the Athletics, disclosed.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Dartmouth	4	0	0	8	25	13
Yale	3	2	0	6	29	16
Princeton	2	2	0	4	14	15
Harvard	1	2	0	2	11	11
Army	0	4	0	0	6	30

Results Feb. 14

Darmouth 6, Yale 3.
Princeton 4, Harvard 2.

Restaurants
MANCHESTER, N. H.
"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.
The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1035 ELM STREET

Journey to the Ark

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Three

"All right, Uncle Noah," shouted Sandy. "Good morning." She kissed him impulsively and shot down the stairs into the ark.

"Good morning," Bill said. He grinned and added "Uncle Noah."

Aunt Em was wearing sandals, shorts and a jumper and her hair curled in little tendrils about her forehead. She was humming, and she looked terribly jolly. Someone had lighted the stove which was crackling energetically and the water reflections danced on the big ceiling of the room.

"Good morning, Aunt Noel," cried Sandy. "Don't you want me to help?"

"Have your swim first, darling," Aunt Em answered over her shoulder. "How come I've such a fine new name?"

"Ark," explained Sandy from the stateroom where she was taking off her pajamas, "it *is* exactly like the ark, *isn't* it? And so of course Uncle Jim is Noah, but we have to say Uncle Noah to be polite. And you're his wife, but the Bible never tells what her name was. So Noel sounds right."

Bill was coming in by now.

"Good morning, Aunt Em," he said quietly.

"Aunt Noel! You have to call her Aunt Noel!" squealed Sandy from her stateroom. "Here, Bill, I'm ready. You can dress in here."

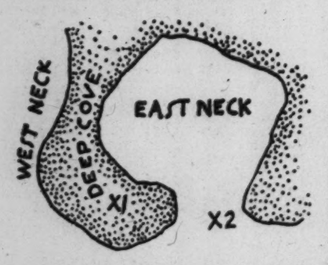
The water was cool but not too cold. It made the swimmers part of the fresh wildness of the scene. Like three seals they played about the ark, swimming, diving, frolicking, while a bird, whom Uncle Noah said was a loon, came nearer to stare at them, and the sun rose over the high pines and hemlocks which grew straight and majestic along the tumble of the cliffs and shore to the east.

Two Necks

All three climbed aboard well satisfied when Aunt Em appeared at the door ringing the breakfast bell.

"Here," she said cheerfully, "towels and shorts. Gentlemen, please take the front porch, Sandy the back. Your bathing things dry on the roof in two whisks."

In two whisks all the swimmers were at table, too, their hair still wet and sleek, but hungry as bears. When the breakfast things had been cleared away and the bunks made—everyone helped—Uncle Noah brought out a piece of paper and drew something like this with two stars:



"X marks the spot," he said. "X 1 is the Ark and X 2 is the Putnam's farm where we get our eggs and milk and water and where the bakery leaves our bread and the postman our mail. The main pond goes for about eighteen miles, but here's Deep Cove making in like a stocking. It lies between two peninsulas, which the people hereabouts call 'necks,' East Neck and West Neck. On two sides of us is East Neck where the pines are growing. The sheep are across on West Neck.

"You can't get lost here on East Neck. At its widest it's nearly a mile across with high rocky land which we call the Mountain in the middle, farm land on the east slope and forest on the west. You have only to follow the shore to come to the farm or the Ark, and there are old wood roads criss-crossing the whole point. We don't know it very well ourselves yet, for this is a brand new Ark, and except for the path to the farm we know the Neck so far mostly from the water.

"I thought you two might like to explore while Aunt Em and I row around for the provisions we couldn't carry last night. We have to go anyway every day for the drinking water but usually we walk over the trail we all came down by."

Sandy glanced at Bill who looked a little glum but she knew

The Story Starts Here

Bill and Alexandra, known as Sandy, had travelled alone from Philadelphia to Damariscotta, Maine, to spend the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim. They had found a surprise at the end of the trip—instead of staying at Uncle Jim's house, they were to live on a houseboat, which they at once named "The Ark." They rose very early the first morning, and Uncle Jim invited them to take a swim before breakfast.

Uncle Jim wanted them to do things on their own and not hang about the grown-ups all the time like a dog waiting to have a ball thrown for it.

"Come on, Bill," she said. "We'll go exploring." If she felt a little ticklish down her backbone she wouldn't show it. "We'll bring you back a bear," she said and only Aunt Em caught the quaver in her laugh.

Certainly Bill didn't. He was too busy trying not to show how uncomfortable he felt, at the idea of being left behind. But when the children had been rowed to the shore and had jumped out together and shoved the rowboat off and waved to their Aunt and Uncle until they disappeared beyond the point, they both felt suddenly and unexpectedly at home.

A Hungry Explorer

The sun was now shining warm above them, and a squirrel scolded at them from some tree. A path led them up the cove where there was a patch of low land by the water marshy and green with grass. The path turned into an old overgrown pair of cart ruts and led them inland, with woods of mixed beech and maple and pine on the left and the "mountain" rising on their right.

"I'm getting starved," said Sandy suddenly.

"But we haven't half finished exploring," protested Bill. "I don't see how you can think of food so early."

"It isn't early," said Sandy, "look at the sun, foolish. This exploring will take weeks."

"At least let's go back a different way."

"We'll be late."

"We can't be, Aunt Noel didn't say what time lunch would be."

"Lunch is always at noon in summer."

"You mean at our house?"

"Anywhere."

"How do you know that?"

"Just because I do, smarty."

But Sandy could never bicker very long. It seemed to her too funny, and she began to laugh.

"Oh, have it your own way, Bill," she said. "Go back by another roadway and I'll starve if I must."

Bill said generously:

"No, if you're so hungry we'll go back the way we came."

"No, we won't."

Again Sandy began giggling.

"We're so silly, Bill," she said. "Which is the way we came?"

Bill didn't know where they were, but his sense of direction was not bad. The path he found was one they had not been on before. It led them slowly downward, which they knew by now always meant toward the water sooner or later. But first they came to a small clearing surrounded by old pines and hemlocks interlaced in a wall of green. Sandy found a patch of small wild strawberries ripe enough to eat.

Sandy's Meadow

They called the place Sandy's Meadow but they couldn't understand it. There was a rose bush at one end in bud that didn't seem quite to belong in the woods.

"Someone must have cleared it," Sandy said.

The path led out again from the clearing into the coolness of the woods but now there were the remnants of a stone wall.

"That's an apple tree," Sandy suddenly cried. "The poor old thing!"

Certainly the apple tree looked very, very old and deserted in the midst of the pines. It was still alive but the children could see the white trunks of dead apple trees beyond it.

There had been a house. They found the hollow which had once been the cellar hole with trees growing from it, but the pine needles and moss could not quite cover over the pile of fallen brick which had once been a chimney. A few flowers of pink Bouncing Bet from a long forgotten garden edged the path where they caught a little sunlight.

There was a cliff with the biggest pine tree they had ever seen growing near its base, a double stemmed one, beginning to die, but still magnificent, which they promptly called Grandfather Pine because it had such an old and yet friendly look. And there they found the spring.

Sandy saw the little green frog and tried to catch it, but it leaped away from her and disappeared from sight among some damp leaves on the ground. When she poked her fingers there she found there was water beneath them. They clogged a sort of basin at the foot of the rock from which clear drops were slowly welling. The children raked the hollow clear with their hands and left water and green frog together.

"Of course, they chose a place where they wouldn't have to lug water from the pond. He probably discovered it when he was hunting," Bill said.

"We can use it for the Ark," added Sandy. "This is much nearer than the farm."

Just then they heard a dinner bell ringing. It was hard to tell how far away it was but it certainly came from below them where Deep Cove lay.

(The End)

(Another "Houseboat Summer" story will start on the page For Children on Monday after next.)

Associated Press

Princesses in a Pantomime

Princess Elizabeth, of England, is playing the gallant Prince, who rescues Cinderella, played by her sister, Princess Margaret.

The Princesses put on the pantomime to aid the Royal Household Concerts Wool Fund, which supplies wool for war knitters.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Cottontail bounded swiftly away.

Cottontail Goes Adventuring

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Late on a winter afternoon, Cottontail, a young rabbit, sat dozing in his shelter, little dreaming of the adventure that awaited him.

Life was full of adventure for Cottontail. Scarcely a day passed that he did not have a narrow escape. For there were always fierce hunting creatures abroad, searching for smaller creatures, and the young rabbit must always keep a sharp lookout for them. There were foxes, weasels, and lynx in the woods and fields; hawks in the air; and owls looking down from trees. All of these were Cottontail's enemies. But today it was the red fox, craftiest of all hunters, that he had to flee.

An Unwelcome Caller

The young rabbit had made a little shelter for himself, that morning, in a tussock of dried grass, and had hidden there all day. For it was dangerous to show himself in daylight on these winter days, when there were no leafy bushes or tall grass to hide him as he went about.

The red fox had been scouring the woods since daybreak. But, except for a few fieldmice, he had found no food. And now, as evening approached, he was hungrier than he had been in many a day.

Suddenly he stopped and sniffed the ground eagerly. He had come upon the trail of a rabbit and could plainly see its footprints in the thin dry snow. These footprints would lead him to a good meal, he knew. And, with his nose to the ground, he followed them.

Down along the hillside he crept, until he came to the little clump of grass where Cottontail was hiding. His nose told him that his prey was close at hand. Inside his shelter the young rabbit still dozed, unmindful of the danger that threatened him. And the old fox crouched low to spring.

It may have been Cottontail's keen ears, or his sharp nose, that flashed a warning to him. But whatever it was, he knew now that danger was near. The fox had just started his spring and was still in mid-air, when the agile rabbit leaped from his hiding place and bounded swiftly away. A moment later his stumpy white tail had disappeared down the hillside.

A Safe Shelter

The fox did not pursue his prey, for he knew that the rabbit, with its long hind legs, was too swift for him. And Cottontail soon found another shelter under a large brush pile.

After a time he peeped out from his new shelter, for he was beginning to grow hungry. Night had come, and the world looked still and peaceful in the moonlight. It would be safer now for a small creature to venture out.

Cottontail knew where there were some roots and withered leaves that winter had not quite destroyed. His narrow escape from the fox was already forgotten. Glancing around him to make sure there were no unfriendly creatures about, the young rabbit set out in search of food.

(Watch for a story of a tree frog—bringing news of spring—on the page For Children Monday after next.)

Sharing the Hearthrug

Jane, the farm cat, sat on the hearth right in front of the big kitchen fire. Spot, the farm dog, came in the door on the opposite side of the kitchen. He walked forward into the middle of the floor. Jane's tail went up, and her fur stood on end. She made a horrid face and began hissing and spitting with all her might.

Spot moved a few steps forward.

"You dare to come any nearer," hissed Jane. "You're after my place on the rug, I know, but you shan't have it."

"Shan't have it?" growled Spot; "I've got as much right to that place as you have. Why, I was here on the farm before you were born."

"Your place is in the kennel out in the yard," hissed the cat.

"Your place is in the glory-hole under the stairs," barked the dog.

They stood glaring at one another.

Just then who should come in but the farmer.

"What's all this spitting and growling about?" said he.

"He wants to take my place in front of the fire," said the cat.

"That place belongs to me," said the dog.

"What a pair of silly creatures you are, to be sure," said the farmer. "If it comes to that, both the hearthrug and the fire belong by rights to me, but I'm glad enough to share them."

He pulled up a chair in front of the fire.

"Now, Spot," he said, "you sit here on my right, and you, Jane, on my left, and let's have no more of this nonsense. There's plenty of room for all three of us."

Jane and Spot sat one on each side of him, looking just a little ashamed. It was very pleasant and comfortable in front of the glowing fire. They all three had a little snooze.

A little later the farmer's wife came to the door.

"It's time for the milking," she said.

The farmer opened his eyes, pushed back his chair, and went out. Spot had opened his eyes too, and Jane had opened hers. They looked at one another for a moment.

"Cosy kitchen this," said Spot at last.

"Very cosy," said Jane, pleasantly.

"Won't you come a little nearer the fire?" said Spot.

"Oh, thank you," said Jane. "It is rather draughty just here. But there's room for you in the middle too."

Half-an-hour later the farmer's wife came in to lay the table for tea.

"Well, I declare," she said. "If that isn't the cat and the dog asleep side by side on the hearthrug!"

Rose Fyleman

Holiday Schedule

The next page For Children will be published on Monday, March 2. The page will be dropped on Monday, February 23, on account of the Washington's Birthday holiday.

In the Kitchen

The kitchen lamp is burning,
The day's work all is done.
There is great peace and drowsiness
After the setting sun.

The men read the paper,
The children quiet sit.
The dog is gnawing at his bone,
The near-by women knit.

But early in the morning,
When the sun shows his face,
The kitchen's lost its sleepiness—
It's quite a different place.

And all day long some happy voice
Throughout the kitchen rings;
And on the stove the kettle
Joins Annie as she sings.

ELIZABETH AND MARGARET BESTON

Snowdrops

Dame Nature is never wasteful,
For here is the leftover snow
Made up into six white snowdrops
Like party cakes—iced—in a row.

HOPE GAUL

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"

Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod

Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. 100 acres of pines. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklets.

FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Sounds for Little Folks
by CLARA B. STODDARD
Supervisor of Speech Improvement Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan

A drill book for parents and teachers to use in helping child toward Speech Improvement and Speech Correction. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of black and white drawings. Contains carefully selected rhymes and jingles that appeal to children, for practice and repetition.

Favorably reviewed on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1, 1941.

$1.75 Postpaid

The Expression Company
16 Harcourt Street Boston, Mass.

New Friends for Little People

Fortunate the child who finds some of his best friends in books. Choosing books for children is simplified when one seeks the services of booksellers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. These are dealers of a superior sort, who take interest in finding the right books for the child.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	167,370
1942 volume to date	17,241,415
1941 volume to date	18,163,605

Stock Prices Mixed; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Stocks took on a mild rallying hue in today's market after initial unsettlement attributed mainly to bearish war developments.

Leaders stumbled fractions to a point or so at the start, but liquidation was exceptionally light and bidders soon began to appear for selected issues in virtually all departments. Before midday losses were converted into advances of as much in most cases. There was a subsequent slowdown and, near the final hour, best prices were substantially reduced and an assortment of minus signs was in evidence. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

The fall of Singapore and other expected reverses in the far Pacific, brokers said, tended to chill sentiment, but the action of the list as a whole again led to buying on the idea of a lot of discounting had been done in the lengthy market retreat.

Prominent shares on the turnabout included U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, American Smelting, Patino Mines, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Dow Chemical, du Pont, Sperry, United Aircraft, American Telephone and Warner Bros.

In the curb support was attracted by Brewster Aero, Creole Petroleum, Pantepec, Republic Aviation and Pennroad.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

Small gains for selected rail issues dotted an irregularly lower bond market today.

Several of the carriers hovered around the highest prices in months toward the end of the session.

The new U. S. Government 2¼s were priced at 100 19-32 in over-the-counter dealings concurrent with news from Washington the issue had been more than three times oversubscribed. Other Treasuries tended a bit lower.

In the foreign list Queensland 6s dropped more than 2 points and New South Wales 5s of '57 around 4. Danish and Norwegian issues improved.

Corporates higher included Frisco 4½s of '78, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, American Telephone 3s, and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

On the minus side were Rock Island general 4s of '88, Nickel Plate 4½s, Texas Corp. 3s of '65, Walworth 4s, Western Union 5s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65.

Justice Department Forms Unit to Aid Small Businesses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has formed a "small business unit" to represent concerns which cannot afford a Washington office to keep them informed about Government activities.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division, told a House appropriations subcommittee in testimony just made public the unit would represent small businessmen before some departments.

"Independent business people," Mr. Arnold said, "are going to be more and more, through nobody's fault, crushed under the weight of the regulations as to pooling. Everyone of you know that the big fellow can understand the regulations and find his way through them, but the little fellow is absolutely helpless.

"We define a small businessman as anybody who cannot afford an office in Washington to keep track of these things. If a monopoly case is before a board or bureau we represent him there and I do not suppose that anything has achieved as much gratitude on the part of so many people as that service."

$3 Billion for Nazi Occupation Costs

VICHY (AP)—The Bank of France has advanced to the state almost 150,000,000,000 francs (about $3,000,000,000) to pay for the costs of German occupation, the bank's weekly statement issued as of Jan. 22 disclosed.

A ceiling of 150,000,000,000 francs was placed on such advances under the terms of the last agreement with the state.

Bank note circulation increased 1,000,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) during the week ended Jan. 22 to a total of 271,500,000,000 ($5,430,000,000). This lowered gold coverage to 23.29 from 23.44 per cent.

Oil, Cable Stocks Decline in London

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Oil and cable stocks took the worst drubbing in a generally depressed securities market today.

British Government bonds declined, along with Brazilian and Chinese loans.

Cable & Wireless was a soft spot in the industrial list. Mining issues were uniformly lower.

Domestic rails moved against the main current, bolstered by hopes of dividend announcements.

Valve Simplification Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The plumbing and heating industry has received orders from the War Production Board to simplify the manufacture of iron, brass and bronze valves in order to save critical materials and aid in disposing of slow moving inventories. Nonessential sizes and types will be eliminated, and production facilities turned exclusively to the manufacture of items in general demand.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	48	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47	47	47	
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	
51⅜	43⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Feb14
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb13
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	13	34⅞	34½	34½	
⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	5	4¾	5	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	3	21⅜	21	21⅛	− ¼
11¾	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb11
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	Feb14
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Feb10
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
9	5	Allied Stores	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	− ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	8	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb14
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1¼
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	3	45¼	45	45	− ¼
9⅜	8½	Am Bank N .10e	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	6	4	4	4	
39	28½	Am Brake 1.20g	6	31½	30½	31¼	+ ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	6	1⅞	1¼	1¼	Feb11
96⅛	58¼	Am Can (4)	3	61½	61½	61½	− ½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	2	165	164½	165	− ¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	11	32	30⅞	31½	+ ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70	68½	68½	Feb10
28⅜	14⅜	Am Ch & C (½e)	5	18	18	18	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	71	70	70	−2
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅜	3⅜	Am Comm Al	3	8½	8½	8½	
19½	9½	Am Crys Sug 1½e	7	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	½	½	½	
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb13
1½	¼	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	7	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7pf(.35k)	5	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	6	27	27	27	− ½
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	− ⅜
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb11
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26	26	26	
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb11
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	8	9½	9½	9¼	− ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	5	88⅜	88¼	88⅜	+1
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb13
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	5	5	5	Feb13
23	15½	Am Metal (¾e)	1	20⅜	20¾	20¾	− ¼
3¼	⅝	Am Power & Lt	14	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	2	22	22	22	
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Feb13
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	21	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	21	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	11	40⅛	39¾	40¼	+ ⅝
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Feb10
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33⅛	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	10	20¼	19¾	20	− ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb14
22⅜	13	Am Sugar (2e)	9	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	92	91⅞	91⅞	−1⅛
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	15	125¾	125⅛	125⅜	+ ⅛
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	5	45⅜	45⅜	45⅝	− ⅛
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	7	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136	136	136	+1
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	10	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(⅓e)	8	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Feb14
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb11
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	5	5	5	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	72½	72½	72½	+1½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	27	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
17¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¾
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb11
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	− ¼
3½	2¼	Armour Ill	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	2	64½	64	64	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	6	6	6	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf ($4k)	2	76	76	76	
35¼	20	Associates (2a)	1	23	23	23	Feb13
31⅞	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	36	35⅜	34⅜	34½	− ⅜
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	68¼	67½	68	− ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	12	24⅞	23½	24¼	
45⅛	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	24	22	24	Feb11
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	38	38	38	Feb13
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	11	21⅛	20⅞	21	− ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan31
7⅞	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅓e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47⅛	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¾
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	64⅛	64	64	− ¼
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	32	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	15	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb14
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ¼
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10⅛	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	10	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24½	24	24	Feb11
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
128	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	94½	94½	94½	Feb13
8½	6⅛	Beid-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	Feb13
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	11	33⅜	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Feb13
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22	22	22	Feb13
89½	51⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	11	61	59¾	60¼	− ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	119¼	119¼	119¼	Feb13
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	25	17¾	17	17½	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	3	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅞
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	12	20¼	20	20¼	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	12	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2	2	2	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan31
17¼	16⅛	Brewing Corp	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb11
12⅜	6⅜	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	Feb11
45½	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb13
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans		⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb10
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	12½	12¼	12½	
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	9	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
35⅝	23¼	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25⅛	25¼	Feb 6
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	4	18⅜	18	18	
56⅜	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	Feb14
9¾	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅝
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Feb14
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	7½	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜

C

24⅜	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	2	18½	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1)	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	9⅜	CampbellW 1.60g	6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	37½	36½	37½	+1½
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	25	25	25	
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen 228g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
57⅝	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	67	67	67	+1
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	10	36¼	35¾	36	
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	7	18¼	18	18½	− ⅛
10½	⅝	Celotex (1)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb14
22⅝	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	4	21	20½	20½	Feb11
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	9	2	1¾	2	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17	4½	Cent Violetta 1g	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb10
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	26½	26¾	26½	+ ¼
5⅝	1½	Certain-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb13
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
22½	14⅝	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Feb11
18	8⅝	Checker Cab	1	6½	6⅜	6½	
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (8a)	22	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Feb13
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	30	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅝e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
44½	37½	Chi P T pr pf (2½)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb13
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb13
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb13
14¾	10¾	Chicksaha (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ⅜
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb11
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	43	48⅜	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	3	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
4⅜	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
40½	29½	Clark Equip 3½g	1	31	31	31	Feb11
35⅜	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	26⅛	26	26	Feb10
44½	28⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝	Feb13
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	34	34	34	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	87	86½	87	Feb14
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Feb13
18½	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
106	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	− ⅜
30½	11	Collins & A (⅛e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb14
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	16	16	16	− ⅜
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	− ⅛
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	24	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	2	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
28⅜	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb14
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	3	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅜
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	4	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Feb 9
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	11	23⅞	23½	23½	− ⅜
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan31
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	49	⅞	¼	¼	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	25	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb11
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	37	17⅜	17	17¼	
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
8½	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	18	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85½	85½	85½	− ½
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb13
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan30
6½	5	Consol Oil (⅝)	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
99¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	Feb13
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27	27	27	Feb13
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	91	91	91	−2
16½	11	Container (⅛e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (½e)	6	26½	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
45⅞	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	38⅜	38	38	− ⅛
4½	2⅝	Cont Mot (.10g)	2	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
27½	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	14	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
18½	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb13
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51½	Jan30
54	42½	Corn Prods (3)	4	53⅜	52½	53⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2¼	Coty Inc (⅛g)	15	3	2⅞	3	
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb14
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	10	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Feb13
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛

Commerce and Finance

Possible Shortages Restrict Gas Use in 17 States

Business and Industry

WPB Begins Rationing Of Refrigerators

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has frozen manufacturers' stocks of domestic mechanical refrigerators as a preliminary to some form of rationing and announced that all refrigerator production would be halted after April 30.

The Board announced that retailers each would be allowed to sell 100 more new refrigerators, or a number equal to 1/12 of their total 1941 sales—whichever figure is larger—before the freeze order is automatically applied to retail stocks.

The $280,000,000 domestic mechanical refrigerator industry is to be converted to full war production, officials said. War contracts already held, plus those expected, would tie up 70 per cent of the industry's plants and man power.

Since no provision had been made for the remaining 30 per cent of the manufacturers, and it appeared that no assistance could be offered them until additional war orders were forthcoming, officials decided to order the entire industry converted.

The Board previously has ordered the automobile and typewriter industries converted to war production and restricted the manufacture of radios.

Until April 30, refrigerator manufacturers will be permitted to triple present production quotas. This output, estimated at 489,000 units, plus frozen stocks, will be placed in a pool of 750,000 refrigerators which will be rationed "to meet military and highly essential civilian needs."

No rationing formula was announced, but the freezing order provided that specific authorization would be necessary before manufacturers or distributors could sell, lease, trade, lend, deliver, ship or transfer new refrigerators.

No restrictions will be placed on the manufacture of spare parts for refrigerators now in use.

Last year the industry reported factory sales of 3,700,000 units; it employs an estimated 36,000 workers.

Tank Cars Move Record Shipment Of Oil to East

WASHINGTON (AP)—The petroleum industry moved a record 164,700 barrels of oil daily to the east by tank cars in the week ended January 31, Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes reported.

The rail movement numbered 5,125 cars, as compared with the high previous week of record, October 18, 1941, when 4,396 cars moved an average of 141,300 barrels daily into the 17-state area.

Mr. Ickes pointed out that during the entire month of January, 1941, only 560 barrels of crude oil were hauled to the seaboard by rail.

The East depends normally on ship tankers for delivery of more than 95 per cent of its oil requirements. Mr. Ickes estimated that rail deliveries during the week ended Jan. 31 amounted to 10 per cent of the demand of the area.

G. M. Executive

Wallace G. Kileen

Appointed comptroller of the eastern aircraft division of the General Motors Corp. Mr. Kileen formerly was assistant comptroller of General Motors in charge of the central office cost section in Detroit.

WPB Assumes Control Raw Cane Sugar

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has taken control of available supplies of 1942 raw cane sugar, and instituted a program of allocations to refineries.

The refineries were told that they would be given a total of 2,567,368 short tons to cover their requirements for the Jan. 1-Sept. 30 period.

Under the Board's orders, no person other than a refiner or manufacturer may purchase, import or accept delivery of raw sugar this year and no refiner may buy, import, or accept delivery of more than is allotted to him by the WPB.

Officials indicated the purpose of the allocation program was to prevent a scramble among refineries for available supplies. A price ceiling already has been placed on raw cane sugar at $3.74 a hundred pounds, New York basis.

These allotments were fixed for the refineries:

American Sugar Refining Company, 668,723 short tons; J. Aron & Company, Inc., 23,992; California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation—West Coast, 291,806, and East Coast, 98,501; Colonial Sugars, Inc., 87,783; Godchaux Sugars, Inc., 106,415; Henderson Sugar Refinery, Inc., 49,925; Imperial Sugar Company, 79,946; W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining and Molasses Company, 121,982; National Sugar Refining Company, 441,437; Pennsylvania Sugar Company, 158,848; Refined Syrups & Sugars, Inc., 77,356; Revere Sugar Refinery, 115,362; Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, 46,880; South Coast Corporation, 5,906; Sterling Sugars, Inc., 13,995; Sucrest Corporation and Affiliates, 62,490; Western Sugar Refinery—West Coast, 69,836, and East Coast, 45,231; Tea Garden Products Company, 454.

Natural Gas Use Restricted In 17 States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board, reporting present or threatened shortages of natural gas in various sections, has acted to restrict increases in gas consumption in 17 states and the District of Columbia.

At the same time it advised utility companies throughout the country that the board would take "all possible measures" to prevent interference with war production as a result of a gas shortage.

In the 17 states immediately affected, gas companies are prohibited from delivering gas for heating new homes, stores, factories, or other buildings unless the heating equipment has been installed prior to March 1 or the equipment was specified in the construction contract and the building foundation was completed before that date.

In addition the companies may not deliver gas for the operation of heating equipment which has been converted to gas from some other fuel unless such conversion is completed within ten days from the issuance of the order.

The restrictions apply solely to gas heating equipment and do not affect cooking stoves or refrigerators.

Sections subject to them are Alabama, except for the area served by the United Gas Pipe Line Company; Arkansas, in the area served by the Mississippi River Fuel Company; California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, except the area served by the United Gas Pipe Line Company; Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Gas companies were instructed that when a shortage exists or becomes imminent they must pool their facilities as far as possible.

Further, when supply of the gas becomes insufficient and reduction of consumer supplies is necessary, the companies first must reduce deliveries to all consumers not engaged in war production.

CIO Seeks to Be Bargaining Agent For Steel Workers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the CIO and chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said that the SWOC will seek labor board elections at all subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation in an attempt to establish the union as exclusive bargaining agency for about 250,000 employees.

Existing contracts held by the SWOC with U. S. Steel subsidiaries recognize the union for its members only. The subsidiaries include Carnegie-Illinois Steel; American Steel & Wire, National Tube, American Bridge, Columbia Steel, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad and several smaller firms and iron ore mines.

Mr. Murray disclosed that an effort will be made to have the elections on a consent basis in which the companies would agree to such elections, thereby eliminating protracted labor board hearings.

Mr. Murray also asserted the SWOC will be "compelled to reopen contracts" with U. S. Steel at a later date to bring about the same objectives as in the "Little Steel" cases now before the War Labor Board—wage increases and union security.

Negotiations with the four "Little Steel" companies—Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland—became deadlocked over the SWOC's demand for a $1-a-day wage increase and union security, Mr. Murray said. All four cases have been certified to the War Labor Board and hearings are scheduled to begin Feb. 24.

Last April, U. S. Steel—first to sign a contract with the SWOC—agreed to a 10-cent hourly wage increase in renewing the contract, lifting the basic wage of mill workers to about $5.80 a day.

Ford Working Week Cut in Tool Plant

DETROIT, Feb. 16 (AP)—Lack of aluminum and ill effects of a seven-day working week on employees has caused the Ford Motor Company, a spokesman said today, to reduce war production in its aircraft engine and tool and die plants to a six-day schedule.

Employees engaged in production of Pratt & Whitney airplane motors will work six ten-hour days instead of seven as heretofore. The Ford spokesman explained that if additional aluminum were allotted to this plant a shortage would result in other war industries.

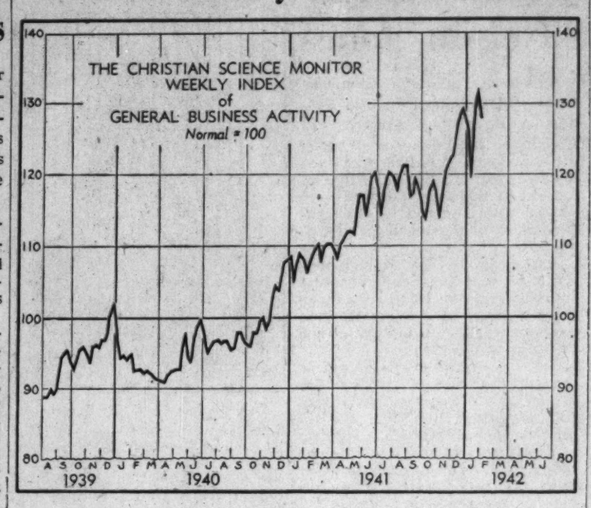
He said the long working week was found to have ill effects on tool and die workers making machine parts for the new bomber plant at Willow Run. Their week will be trimmed to 58 hours, eliminating all Sunday work and reducing the Saturday working day to eight hours.

The men have been receiving time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sundays.

On Brazilian Traction Board

TORONTO, (CP) — Viscount Greenwood, London, Eng., was unanimously appointed a member of the board of directors of Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company Limited. (Viscount Greenwood, formerly Hamar Greenwood, was born in Port Hope, Ont. He was created a peer in 1929.)

Sharp Decline in Business Recorded by Monitor Index



A sharp decline in general business activity was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index in the first week of February. From the record level of 131.7 for the week ended Jan. 31, the index dropped to 127.9 (prel.) in the week ended Feb. 7. This compared with 106.4 for the corresponding week of last year.

Two of the components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City, accounted for the decline. The third, electric power production, advanced moderately.

Shipments of industrial merchandise, as measured by miscellaneous freight carloadings, while reversing their direction of recent weeks, again countered seasonal expectations. Whereas in January, shipments continued to mount to record levels for the month against the usual seasonal decline, in the opening week of February when the spring upturn customarily begins, the volume of loadings dropped off sharply.

Bank debits for selected cities other than financial centers turned upward for the week but failed to show the usual increase in volume at the beginning of the month.

Production of electric power advanced to a new high level for this year countering a seasonal decline. The adjusted index registered a further gain reaching a point just under the high point set at the turn of the year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Feb. 7 1942	Jan. 31 1942	Feb. 8 1941
Combined index	127.9	131.7	106.4
Bk debits outside NYC	132.6	135.8	98.6
Elec power production	116.5	115.9	105.8
Misc. carloadings	134.5	143.5	114.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market did not act well at all last week—in fact for the last fortnight. It dropped below the December lows, and so to the lowest average levels since 1938, and at least on Tuesday's decline, volume picked up. Weakest groups by and large were the war stocks including aviations and steels plus shipbuilding shares and unfortunately they were joined on the way downward by the rails.

True, there was plenty of bad news on both the foreign and the home front. Abroad it was Singapore and Dover Straits; at home it was the continual drip-drip of bad news about mismanagement, confusion, or carelessness in the defense program. The foreign news was reflected in the decline of Australian and South American bonds.

Home News Adverse

The home economic news would not have been taken so badly by the market had it consisted of fast and hard-hitting ration and conversion programs, however drastic, but things like the loss of the Normandie, confusion in OCD, slowness in sugar rationing, and the like, destroy confidence, and without confidence the stock market cannot rise.

The business indices have apparently levelled off for a while. The bulge in retail sales is subsiding. Steel operations are still hampered by scrap shortage. The automobile industry, after turning out 73,000,000 cars in 40 years, closed down its pleasure car production. But it now has $10,000,000,000 of war orders on hand and when it gets in full swing it will be employing from 50 to 100 per cent more men, perhaps requiring a 1,000,000 total.

It begins to look as though the northeastern part of the country will be subject to the most severe rationing. Highly industrialized, it produces few of its raw materials, depends largely on transport. There may not, for instance, be enough sugar in this area for a while even for the three-fourths pound per capita weekly ration the OPA announced; refineries are down and it may be necessary to bring in beet sugar—which looks and tastes just the same as cane sugar. U-boat sinkings, said now to just about match the tonnage coming off the ways, hits mostly tankers because other coastwise ships have been pulled off for blue-water runs, and apparently a fuel oil shortage in this area (petroleum Region Number One) can be averted only by restriction on gasoline use. Freed from the anti-trust threat, a 15-man inter-company committee is now working out plans to cut sales of petroleum products. Industrial users will be urged to switch to coal and apparently there is to be not only a return of the seven-to-seven-o'clock curfew on gasoline sales but a ban on Sunday sales.

Coal Hoarding Advised.

Meantime the one thing Washington wishes New York and New England would begin hoarding is coal, while it can he had. New England is now benefiting from a stock-up of coal last year. Sooner or later it is quite possible that coal too, may be hard to come by, either because coal miners have gone into the army and into defense plants, or because the railroads are crowded with other things. So far the railroads continue to provide a laudable lack of operating news, which is good news in itself. January net operating income should be well above last year's $62,000,000; carloadings are up 12 per cent but gross should be up even more.

Commodities moved sidewise, responding almost solely to Washington news, with speculators skeptical of the success of the farm bloc in stopping below-parity sales out of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Signs that American agriculture is fast becoming a scarcity instead of a surplus problem multiply apace. Hogs hit $13.00 a hundred-weight, best February price in 16 years. All acreage limits have been lifted from wheat and corn; peanut growers have been warned of penalties for under-planting. Not that the word is under-planting, not over-planting.

The Treasury's offering (2¼'s of 1955) apparently surprised nobody; it was a shade too long for the banks and too short for the insurance companies, so that came out about even and it was quoted round 100-28/32 when-issued off-the-record. Allotments, with less joy-riding, might hit 25 per cent. Defence bond sales are slower than January—probably as anticipated because many buyers took their 1942 allowance last month all at once.

Big Offering Postponed

The big Union Electric offering of North American was postponed by the SEC. It is the biggest operating company in the Mississippi Valley, well run, as all North American subsidiaries have been, and recently purified politically after having had three executives, including two vice-presidents, in jail. It was apparently too big to go to competitive bidding, for it is one of the largest, perhaps the largest, common stock offering ever made under the Security Act, and about as big as all the previous Section 11-B (utility disintegration) offerings yet made of operating companies. Dillon Read will handle it at the head of one of the biggest syndicates on record, without underwriting.

The Exchange and the over-the-counter people have better hopes than in some years of getting a reduction in the New York State stock transfer tax. Passed by the Legislature several times, the reduction has been vetoed by the Governor on the ground of revenue needs. This time he seems more open to suggestion. Trading in New York has fallen substantially more proportionately in recent years than in the security-trading centers of the "hinterland," or, as it is called in Washington, "out in the field."

Pacific Finance Corp. Not To Be Sold Or Dissolved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Officials of the Pacific Finance Corp. announce the following statement:

"During the last two weeks many rumors have circulated with reference to the possible dissolution or sale of this company. Similar rumors have circulated in several instances during the past several years.

"The directors feel that the stockholders and employees of the company will be interested in the following information. The company is not being offered for sale, no proposal for its purchase has been made and therefor no proposal for its purchase is under consideration. Dissolution of the company is not being considered and the business is being operated in its usual aggressive fashion."

Ickes Offers Power Plan For Low Grade Ore

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes proposed yesterday a vast program of power and minerals development aimed at utilizing low-grade ores and freeing this country so far as possible from dependence on foreign sources for vital minerals.

The program, prepared at the request of the Senate public lands subcommittee, calls for construction of 17 power projects, costing $350,603,000, in the West, and greatly increased production of aluminum from domestic ores.

The aluminum industry now is dependent heavily on imports of bauxite, an aluminum ore, from Bolivia and Dutch Guiana. Mr. Ickes noted that stepped-up production of vital metals from domestic sources would save many tons of shipping and also release for other duties naval vessels engaged in convoy work.

Nelson Studies Plan

His program disclosed that the Government has increased the annual aluminum production goal from 1,600,000,000 pounds to "over 2,000,000,000" in line with President Roosevelt's war schedule of 60,000 planes this year and 125,000 in 1943. Aluminum production in 1941 amounted to about 800,000,000 pounds.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), chairman of the western resources public lands subcommittee, said the Ickes program would be submitted to the full public lands committee of the Senate on Tuesday. The suggestions, Senator O'Mahoney said, already are being studied by Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, and James Knowlson, in charge of the industrial branch of WPB.

The Bureau of Mines, the report said, has developed a process whereby many small industries in various parts of the country can produce alum from common domestic shales, natural alums, leucites, glaucanite sands, feldspars and aluminum-bearing tailings from porphyry copper deposits. The small plants would sell the alum to centrally located plants which then would convert the alum into alumina.

The Secretary recommended that the combination process be adopted by the War Production Board.

Discussing the electric power needs for processing and fabricating minerals for the war program, the report said the proposed 17 power projects "would be enough to produce more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of aluminum or magnesium annually."

Asks Also for Funds

These plants, steam or hydro-electric, would be located at Pilot Knob, Sacramento and Newark, Calif.; Scriver Creek and Snake River, Idaho; Kortes and Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Canyon Ferry, Mont.; Mystic, Calif.-Nev.; Dewey and Lake Utah, Utah; Fort Collins, Colo.; Bismarck, N. D.; Mobridge, S. D.; Albuquerque, N. M.; El Paso, Tex., and Bridge Canyon, Ariz.

Mr. Ickes said that as part of the general program "all enemy alien patents and processes" for converting the minerals should be examined and tested, and "all American-owned patents and processes for minerals needed for winning the war" should be "made available for the confidential use of the Bureau of Mines" with a view toward "recommending the most effective processes."

The Secretary also proposed that Congress provide funds for exploratory work by the mines bureau and the geological survey for such other strategic metals as copper, iron, chromite, zinc and lead.

To break what he termed the "bottleneck" of procuring capital for development of low-grade ore bodies and for mills or smelters to develop such low-grade materials, Mr. Ickes recommended that, when requested by the War Production Board, the Interior Department "should be given the power to certify to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans to companies or individuals seeking to develop low-grade ores or contracting mills or smelters for the production of these essential war minerals," and that this certification be construed as an "obligation on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

In event private capital or management were not interested in "developments of considerable risk," Mr. Ickes proposed that the Bureau of Mines be allowed to develop "the mines or custom mills or refineries and be given the same long-term contracts as are offered to private citizens."

Atlantic Refining Diverts Cars to Eastern Seaboard

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company has arranged to divert to railroad tank cars a substantial portion of its crude oil traffic from southwestern sources to Atlantic seaboard refinery depots due to a shortage of tanker space, it was announced.

The company has arranged to put into service 1,000 railroad tank cars to transport 17,000 barrels of crude oil daily from East Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi fields. This amount was estimated to be equal to loads carried by two tank ships.

Named Mutual Life Trustee

NEW YORK (AP)—Alexander E. Patterson, Executive Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., has been made a trustee of the company. Mr. Patterson directs the affairs of the company in the absence of Lewis W. Douglas, President, recently called for war service.

Takes High Post

Adolf Stuber

Elected a vice-president of Eastman Kodak Co. Mr. Stuber joined Eastman in 1912. Formerly he was assistant vice-president of the company.

War Savings Plan Proposed By Morgenthau

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said tonight that the nation's smaller income earners could buy nearly $11,000,000,000 of defense bonds a year in addition to "the billions which the larger investors can subscribe."

Speaking before the Advertising Club of Baltimore, Mr. Morgenthau said that only about one-seventh of the income earners had been reached thus far and that "we must reach the others without delay."

"The money we shall have to spend in this war has got to be raised and it will be raised through a new tax program soon to be disclosed.

Mr. Morgenthau reiterated his preference for voluntary savings and said that in England one-tenth of last year's entire national income had gone into a voluntary savings program despite a "crushing" load of taxes, devastating bombing and dislocations and hardships.

He offered a suggested rate of saving "as a yardstick for the average income-earner," which ranged from 25 cents a week for those making from $5 to $10 a week to $35 weekly for those in the $150 to $200 bracket.

"We must have every income earner in the country saving regularly on a week-to-week basis if we are to finance this war without bringing the evils of inflation upon us," he said.

Events of the past week, "a week of terrible events," he declared, "should have swept the last cobweb of complacency from our minds."

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 97 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased one point during the past week to 97 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Each month," continued the report, "sees the steel industry more wholly concentrated on war preparations, with better control of production and distribution. Close co-operation of government bodies and steel producers is working out a pattern for most efficient use of resources and every ton of steel is being utilized to the utmost.

Progress Being Made

"While many details remain to be adjusted the general picture has cleared and progress is much better than a few months ago. Further controls are being imposed and necessary materials thereby directed into channels of vital importance to the war effort.

"To co-ordinate the war efforts of Canada and the United States the former has been placed on practically the same priority basis as the latter for all war and essential civilian supplies. Applications for priority made by Canadian steel users will be handled on the same basis as from those in the United States.

"Canada's greatest need is for plates for shipbuilding and mills are booked far ahead. Additional plate mills are under construction, but in the meantime, aid is needed from this country.

"Government agencies are tightening regulations on tin plate makers and can manufacturers. The latter are ordered to give full preference to Army and Navy orders and to reduce the number of sizes, almost eliminating small cans.

"Scrap supply has not improved materially and return of winter weather in northern districts has hampered collection and preparation. Various campaigns to uncover dormant supplies have not yet made appreciable headway and such as has been brought out has been absorbed quickly. Automobile wrecking yards are beginning to move their material, but not sufficient has been shipped to relieve the situation."

Orange Production Tops Last Season

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the total production of oranges for the current (1941-42) marketing season is estimated at 84,414,000 boxes, compared with 84,726,000 boxes a month ago, 84,082,000 the previous season, 75,667,000 two years ago, and 60,283,000, the average of the 10 previous seasons.

Production of grapefruit is indicated as 41,440,000 boxes, compared with 41,440,000 a month ago, 43,033,000 the previous season, 35,192,000 two years ago, and 24,383,000, the average of the 10 previous seasons.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 37

Deduction for Interest

Amounts paid or accrued within the taxable year 1941 as interest on indebtedness are deductible, with certain exceptions, from gross income in determining net income. Deductible items include interest on borrowed money to defray personal expenses, and on money borrowed for the purchase of real or personal property. If a person owes money on a lien or mortgage note on his home, the amount of the interest may be deducted. Indebtedness, however, need not be evidenced by lien, judgment, or mortgage to make the interest on it deductible. Frequently indebtedness is evidenced only by a note.

Interest paid on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from Federal income tax, is not deductible.

Interest paid on behalf of another where there is no legal obligation on the part of the payor is not deductible by the payor. In such cases the amount is the same as a gift.

As interest paid is deductible, so interest received is taxable (except interest on obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or possessions of the United States; obligations of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, to the extent provided in the Acts authorizing the issuance thereof; or obligations issued prior to March 1, 1941 of a corporation organized under Act of Congress if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States). All such amounts, including interest received on bank and savings deposits, must be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income.

Discount on bonds is ordinarily income the same as interest. Under a new provision of the Revenue Act of 1941, a taxpayer reporting his income on the cash receipts and disbursements basis owning any noninterest-bearing obligation issued at a discount and redeemable for fixed amounts increasing at stated intervals, may at his election made in his return for any taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 1940, treat the increase in the redemption price of such obligation occurring in the taxable year as income received in such year, except that in the return in which the election is made the taxpayer must include all such increase, if any, occurring between the date of the acquisition of such obligation and the first day of the taxable year for which the election is made.

Car Registrations Soar During 1941

DERTOIT (AP)—R. L. Polk & Company, statistical agency, reported that new passenger car registrations in the United States during 1941 reached a total of 3,731,166 units, surpassed only in 1929 when registrations numbered 3,880,206.

In addition 640,697 new truck registrations were reported for 1941. The previous biggest new truck registration total was recorded in 1937 when 618,249 new units were registered.

For the month of December new passenger car registrations totaled 174,188 units, a decrease of 47.92 per cent compared with December 1940. New truck registrations for the month were 41,006 units, a decrease of 13.05 compared with December, 1940.

U. S. Takes Over Gen. Aniline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announced today he had taken over personal control of 97 per cent of the stock of General Aniline & Film Corporation of Delaware, large American chemical and photographic supply concern which he said was formerly owned by Germans. General Aniline & Film Corporation has 8,000 employees and has been doing about $60,000,000 worth of business annually. Some of its products were described as "essentials for the war effort."

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MacARTHUR WAS READY
By Walter Robb
A Philippines expert describes the long and careful preparations made by General MacArthur for defending the islands.
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The extent to which the human equation figures in the final outcome of submarine operations.
GET A HORSE!
By Janet Mabie
A good case for the horse inspired by the likelihood of further tire and gasoline rationing.
MEET NICARAGUA'S "TACHO"
By Lawrence and Sylvia Martin
An appealing word picture of Gen. Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua, benevolent dictator, friend of the United States.
CLARA BARTON—SAMARITAN OF BATTLE
By Mary Hornaday
An article about the woman who founded the American Red Cross 60 years ago this coming March.
FROM VALLEY FORGE TO VICTORY
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

War Working Population Below 1918

CLEVELAND (AP)—In proportion to our population, less than half as many people are engaged in our war effort as at the close of the 1918 world war, the Cleveland Trust Co. declared.

Contrasting war workers then and now, the bank calculated this ratio for each 1,000 persons:

	1918	*Now
Armed forces	40	16
Women workers	21	4
Men workers	68	37
Total	129	57

*(Dec. figures)

Therefore "we have a long way to go before our present war effort equals in magnitude and intensity that of the World War." Cleveland Trust added in its monthly business review.

More Industrial Workers

Noting there were 2.23 American industrial war workers for each man in our armed forces at the end of 1918, the bank calculated:

"Now there are 2.56. Many published statements have claimed modern warfare requires 18 or 20 civilians engaged in war work occupations to supply each man actually enrolled in the armed forces. Any such statements must be erroneous, because if they were true one of the warring nations could possibly maintain the armies they actually have in the field and in garrisons. The figures that have been cited are far closer to accuracy, and despite the mechanization of warfare the ratios have not very greatly changed since the World War."

To reach President Roosevelt's war-spending goal of 53 billions in the fiscal year beginning next July, "we shall probably have to be spending for defense by the summer of next year over three times as much each month as we are spending now."

Record Spending

This would mean acceleration from $3,148,000,000 next July to $5,650,000,000 in June, 1943, the bank estimated, and added:

"No government has ever spent at such a rate, and no previous war effort of this magnitude has ever been planned. The accomplishment will require deep cuts in our spending for civilian goods and enormous increases in our outputs of war goods.

"The accomplishment is within the capabilities of this nation, and of our economy. It will require our utmost efforts, and it will involve real sacrifices on the part of all Americans. We must expect there will be progressive increases in the lists of articles and materials that will have to be rationed. These conditions will result in economic consequences of new sorts that we have never before experienced."

Wheat Leads Rise In Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Wheat took the lead in a general grain price advance today with gains of as much as a cent a bushel at times.

A stimulating factor in the wheat pit was a raise of one cent in the minimum price at which Government-owned grain was offered for sale to milling interests. This minimum price, equivalent to $1.32 in Chicago, was still slightly over the price at which millers could buy wheat for May delivery in the futures market and several cents over quotations for spot delivery.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.00	2.16
Amerex Holding	12.00	13.50
American Business Shares	2.43	2.66
Axe Houghton Fund	9.84	10.58
Boston Fund	11.81	12.70
Bond & Stock Investing	18.13	19.66
Bullock Fund	10.86	11.91
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	22.72	24.43
Chain Store Investment	14.15	...
Customers Securities Co	1960.00	2060.00
Commodity Corp	10.61	11.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.00	29.75
Dividend Shares	.93	1.03
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.82	16.81
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.14	9.71
Equitable Invest Corp	21.19	22.78
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.36	14.38
Fund Investors Inc	13.86	15.19
General Capital	23.75	25.54
General Investors Trust	3.86	4.16
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.62	13.58
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.70	.78
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
Bid Asked	Bid	Asked
B-1 ..... 29.94 S-1		22.01
B-2 ..... 25.19 S-2		11.15
B-3 ..... 16.03 S-3		6.40
B-4 ..... 7.85 S-4		2.94
K-1 ..... 13.96 K-2		13.60
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	28.90	28.90
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.30	70.30
Maryland Fund	2.95	3.60
Mass Invest Tr	15.47	16.63
Mass Inv 3d Fd	7.37	7.92
Mutual Invest	7.59	...
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.03
New England Fund	9.87	10.64
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.38
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	11.08	11.85
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.15	4.60
Railway & Light Sec	6.125	7.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	96.00	...
Republ Invest Fund	2.64	2.96
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.80	77.30
Spencer Trask Fund	11.09	11.77
Stand Util Inc	.10	.13
State Street Invest	55.50	58.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.18	...
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.62	.70
Wellington Fund	12.60	13.80
Fixed and Unit Types		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.04	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.49	...
Diversified Tr C	2.80	...
Diversified Tr D	4.05	4.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.80	3.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.52	4.25
Nation Wide Sec	2.64	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.25	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.64	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.95	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.91	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.54	...
Super of Am Tr AA	1.79	...
US Elec L&P "A"	11.75	...
US Elec L&P "B"	1.17	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $317,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 17, an increase of $27,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $297,000,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Unofficial Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 54-51	107.4	107.4	107.4
10 2¼s 60-55	108.14	108.14	108.14

New York City Bonds

82 3s 80	100¼	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	54½	54½	54½
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	100	100	100
6 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	88½	88½	88½
1 Alb P W 6s 48	60	60	60
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87⅞	87¾	87¾
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75¼	75	75¼
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	67½	67½	67½
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66	66
4 AmIGChem5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅝	106½	106½
15 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107¾	107¾
1 Am WW&E26s 75	105	105	105
3 Arm Del 4s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105	105
4 AT&SF 4s 95	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 AC Line 4½s 64	65	64½	64½
28 AC Line 5s 45	98	97¾	97¾
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	21½	21½	21½
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	106	106	106
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63¾	63¾	63¾
11 B&O 95 st A	37¾	37¾	37¾
41 B&O 95 st C	42¾	41½	42¾
1 B&O 2000 st D	37½	37½	37½
42 B&O 96 st F	37½	36¾	37½
179 B&O cv 60 st	39¾	38⅞	39¼
7 B&O 4s 48	61	60⅝	60⅝
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53½	53½	53½
8 B&O S W 50 st	46½	45¾	45¾
3 Bell TPa 5s 48B	108½	108½	108½
2 Bell TPa 5s 60C	129	129	129
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
18 Bost&Me 4½s 70	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
6 Buf R&P 57 st	40½	40¼	40¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58½	58½	58½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
1 Can Sou 5s 62	83	83	83
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4½	4½
23 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
9 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¾	55¼	55½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76½	76½	76½
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17	17	17
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15	15	15
2 Cen R R N J 4s 87	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¼	86¼	86¼
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16¼	16½
1 Chi&Eq rfg 5s 71 A	78¼	78	78
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	71¾	71⅜	71⅜
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79½	79½
11 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94½	94¾
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 ChiGWInc 4½s 2038	43½	43½	43½
50 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64¼	64	64¼
95 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	12⅛	12¼
19 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46¾	45⅞	46¾
21 CM&SJ 4½s 89E	46¾	45¾	46
60 CMSP gen 4s 89	46	44⅞	46
24 ChiN&W 6½s 36	39¾	39½	39½
26 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¼	20¾	21¼
217 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	32¾	31⅞	32¼
24 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	32¼	31¾	31⅞
29 Chi & NW cv 5s 49	2	2	2
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¾	20½	20½
22 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	20⅞	20½	20⅝
25 Chi & NW 4s 87	31	31	31
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31	31	31
115 Chi & NW 3½s 87	30½	29¾	30¼
25 ChiR&P 4½s 52 A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 CRI &P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
16 CRI&P 4s 88	22¾	21¾	22¾
19 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¾	12⅜	12¾
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	80	80	80
1 C7H&SE Inc 5s 60	50	50	50
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95½	95½
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51½	51	51
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	80	79¾	79¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	71	71
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	66½	66½	66½
4 Col F&I 5s 43	103¼	103	103¼
1 Col F&I 5s 70	86	86	86
11 Col & So 4½s 80	20	19½	19½
8 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞
23 Columbia G 5s 52 May	99¼	98½	98½
20 Columbia G 5s 1961	99⅛	98½	98½
3 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Comwith E cv 3½s 58	109⅝	109¼	109¼
5 Con Edis 3s 46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	105	105	105
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	86½	86½	86½
5 Consum Pw 3½s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93	93	93
2 CubaNoRy 5½s42rct	26	26	26
25 DelaHud rfg 4s 43	58⅝	58½	58⅝
46 D&RG 4s 36	14¾	14	14¾
22 D&RG West 5s 78	14½	14¼	14½
26 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	95	94¾	95
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109	109	109
5 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100	100	100
22 Erie 4½s 2015	54	53¾	53¾
13 Erie 4s 95	89½	88½	89½
1 Fairb Morse 4s 56Y	106	106	106
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	62	62	62
5 FondaJ&G2-4s82fld	2½	2½	2½
4 Francis Sug 6s 56	79½	79½	79½
19 GenStlCast 5½s 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
22 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98½	98¼	98¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
18 Gt Nor 4½s 77	85¼	84½	85¼
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97	97	97
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76¼	76¼	76¼
8 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Housatonic 5s 37	76½	76½	76½
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	37	36½	37
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¼	42½	43¼
71 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅞	10¼	10⅝
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101	101¼
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	38	38	38
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¾	43¾	43¾
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43¾
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	44¾	45
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
5 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45½	45⅜	45½
42 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¼	43¾	43½
1 Inspirat C2Cop 4s 52	101	101	101
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s R	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14½	14½	14½
14 Int T&T 5s 55	45½	45½	45½
2 Jones&Laugh Stl¼s 61	95⅞	95¾	95¾
6 KCFtS & Mem 5s 36	45¾	45½	45¾
6 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	45¾	45½	45¾
7 K C South 3s 60	62½	62½	62½
5 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	101½	101½	101½
14 Lac Gas 6s 42A	85	84	84
17 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78½	78	78
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
19 L E & West 3s 47	96½	95¼	96½
1 Lutaro Nit inc 75	36	36	36
1 Mch Val Term 5s 54	49¼	49¼	49¼
17 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39¼	38½	39¼
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¼	34¾	35⅛
25 Leh Val 4s 203 st	33¼	32¾	32¾
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¾	122¾	122¾
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	102	102	102
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95	95	95
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95	95	95
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82¾	82½	82¾
3 LoudN 4½s 2003	96¼	96	96¼
7 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 ManitowGB&N 3½s 41	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
5 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105	105	105
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	40	40	40
28 MilSpr&Chi 4½s 47	27½	27½	27½
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 MSP&SSM gtd5s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
21 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅝	11¾	11¾
119 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	32⅝	31¾	32¼
5 M-K-Tex 4½s 67	12½	12½	12½
40 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	28¾	28⅝	28½
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
47 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	27½	26¾	27
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26	26	26
56 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¼	26	26½
20 Mo Pac 5s 78G	26½	26¼	26¼
21 Mo Pac 4s 81 I	26½	26	26½
20 Mo Pac gen 4s 78	3½	3½	3½
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41½	41¼	41½
22 Mor&Essex4½s 55	37	37	37
7 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	42	41¾	41½
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	66½	66½	66½
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108	108	108
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 NY Putnam 4s 93	47	47	47
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57¾	56⅞	57
35 NYC 4½s 2012A	51⅞	51¼	51½
15 NYC 3s 46	97	96¾	97
5 NYC cv 5½s 52	58¾	58¾	58¾
9 NYC&HR3½s 97	75	75¼	75
25 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79½	79	79½
47 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	65¾	65¼	65¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s 37	76¾	76¼	76¾
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54¾	54¾	54¾
36 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	34¼	33¾	34
11 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	49¼	49	49¼
25 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32⅜	31½	32⅛
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	29	29	29
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	29	29	29
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	29	28¾	29
4 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26¾	26¾	26¾
4 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¼	3½	3½
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51½	51½
24 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	73¾	73¾
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112	112	112
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Pac C&E 3¾s 61	108⅞	108¾	108⅝
5 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Para Pict 4s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Pen Co 4s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Penn P&L 4½s 74	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104	104	104
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	90⅞	90⅞
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	100	100	100
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen RR 4s 48	109⅝	109¾	109⅝
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94	93¾	93¾
5 Pen RR 3½s 52	86⅛	85½	86⅛
3 Peoria & East 4s 60	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	69	69	69
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60½	60½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106⅜	106¾	106⅜
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
18 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8	7¾	8
75 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¾	28	28
11 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2	2	2
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 PCC & StL 4s 57 G	112	112	112
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60 C	63	63	63
1 Pitts Young & A 4s 48	105	105	105
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84¾	84½	84¾
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Potomac El P 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Ready 4½s 97A	81	80⅝	81
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	98½	98⅛	98½
4 Rio Gr West 1s'45-39	45½	45½	45½
65 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	21	20⅝	21
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94¾	94¾	94¾
32 St LPec&NW 5s 48	42½	41¼	42⅜
20 StLSF 5s50B	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
14 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14¾	14¼	14½
21 St LSF 4½s 78	14¼	14	14
101 StLSF 4s 50 A	13⅜	13	13
5 St LSW 5s 52	41	41	41
3 St LSW 1st 4s 89	80½	80	80½
3 StP&KCShL 4½s 41	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100¾	100½	100½
26 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9	8⅞	9
7 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8¼	8⅛	8¼
12 Sea AL 4s 50	14½	14	14¼
1 Sea-AllFla6s 35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99½	99½	99¼
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105½	105½	105½
21 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	51⅞	52¼
83 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅝	51¼	51½
33 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅞	51¼	51⅞
9 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅞	66¾	67
19 So Pac ctf 4s 49	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 So Pac ctf 4s 49 reg	56	56	56
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	84⅝	84¼	84⅝
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53⅝	53	53⅜
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83¼	83¼	83¼
11 South Ry 6½s 56	90	89½	89¾
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	86¼	86¼	86¼
12 South Ry cn 5s 94	90	90	90
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	65	64¾	64¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Stand Oil Calif 2¾s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108½	108½
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	102½	102½	102½
20 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105⅛	105¼
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105	105
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67¼	66½	67¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66	66	66
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66	66	66
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17½	17½	17½
4 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	90	90	90
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100	100	100
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Un Pac 2½s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107	107	107
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	75	75	75
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	95	94⅝	95
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84	84	84
3 Wabash 5s 76	27	27	27
94 Wabash4½s 91 wi	38	37½	37¾
5 Wabash4s 81 wi	47½	47½	47½
37 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76¾	76	76
3 Walwrth 4s 55	84½	84½	84½
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	95½	95⅝	95⅝
10 West Shore 4s 2361	48¼	48	48¼
8 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45¼	45	45¼
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100	100	100
1 Westn Md 4s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Western Pac 1st 5s 46	27	26¾	27
12 Western Un 5s 51	86¼	85⅝	86¼
7 Western Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93⅝	93½	93½
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	44½	44½	44½

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68½	68½	68½
4 Argentine 4½s 48	89½	89½	89½
4 Argentine 4½s 71	75½	75½	75½
3 Australia 5s 55	49	49	49
4 Australia 5s 57	48½	48⅜	48½
14 Australia 4½s 56	45	44	44
20 Brazil 8s 41	27¼	26½	27¼
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	23¼	22⅞	23¼
23 Brazil 6½s 27-57	23½	22½	23½
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Brisbane 5s 57	50	50	50
1 Brisbane 5s 58	42¾	42¾	42¾
7 Buen A 4⅜s 77	57	56¾	57
13 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100⅜	100¾
7 Canada 4s 60	105⅛	105	105
1 Canada 2¾s 61	97⅞	97½	97⅝
15 Canada 2¼s 44	99⅝	99½	99½
1 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chile 7s 42	15½	15½	15½
17 Chile 7s 42 asd	14¼	14	14¼
9 Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14⅛	14½
30 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14½	14	14¼
5 Chile 6s 61 FFeb asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 Chile Mun Ms 7s 60 asd	13	13	13
1 Copenhag 5s 52	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	18	18	18
2 Denmark 6s 42	32	31½	31½
11 Greek 6s 68 ptpd	7¾	7¼	7¼
5 Mendoza Prov 4s 54	74	74	74
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	13	13	13
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	60	60	60
1 Norway 4s 63	53	53	53
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	11½	11½	11½
1 Queensld 6s 47	60	60	60
8 Rio de Jan 8s 46	13½	13	13½
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¾	11½	11¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	13	13	13
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62	62	62
5 Sydney 5½s 55	50	50	50
3 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s'79	56	56	56

Bonds Sales

Total today (in dollars), 4,259,000; previous day, 4,

Poems of Nature Mark Work of Camp Fire Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Poems on nature blacked out the subject of war in the prize-winning collection from the seventh annual Camp Fire Girls poetry contest, results of which were announced by National Headquarters here today.

Poems submitted from every part of the nation by Camp Fire contestants ranging from 10 to 18 were judged by a jury of well-known poets, including Genevieve Taggard, Frances Frost, Audrey Wurdemann, Joseph Auslander and Ted Malone.

Alice Louise Godard, Camp Fire Girl of Rocky River, Ohio, won first place with a nine-stanza poem, "The Little Road," while Margaret Luening, of Washington, D. C., won second prize with "Country Bedtime."

Other winners, in order of standing, include Ruthann Hayes of Twin Falls, Idaho; Jean Solberg, Seattle, Wash.; Jan Garthwaite, Madera, Calif.; Virginia Holliman, Port Arthur, Texas; Anna Marie Armstrong, Baton Rouge, La.; Virginia Schwartz, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Aimee Andresen, New York City.

Rewards for Winner

The nine prize winners will receive autographed copies of the latest books of poetry by the judges, and Ted Malone will read and comment on the winning poems in his program, "Between the Bookends," over the Blue Network, on Monday, Feb. 16, at 1:15 p. m., Eastern War Time.

Commenting on the prize-winning works, Genevieve Taggard said the poems chosen all show an awareness of words and things and feelings, and Mr. Auslander said he distinctly saw "sparks, and surely many of them will glow more strongly, and flame into poetry in late years."

The first prize winner follows:

The Little Road

Here before me lies a little road—
Long untraveled, overgrown with weeds;
Its scars of wheels long gone are kindly hid
By bits of moss and fern,
And buttercups,
Their golden crowns ashining in the sun.

The little road looks lonesome,
So I come,
And, standing by it,
Look along its length
To where it goes beyond the sun-warmed meadow
And disappears into the leaf-cooled wood.

I am about to turn my footsteps down it,
To change my course a bit to meet its mood,
To make it back into a road again,
To break away the covering of green.
But then—
A thought prevents my turning,
Just as if
This little road itself
Spoke.

"Please turn aside, please go your way alone,
And leave my way to me," it seems to say.
"I never wished to be a traveled way.
Now I am weary of the steps of men;
I long again
To be a part of all the out-of-doors.

"The moss is kind; it hides my ugly ruts
Where wheels have cut into my very soul.
Before you passed this way I was returning
To what I once had been,
To what I would I were again,
A bit of nature, marred no more by men.
"For years on end, I've traveled on and onward,
For miles on end, I've hurried past that wood,
And now I ask but this; that I may be
Allowed to stop; to stop awhile
For rest and reverie.

"There are other lanes that lie in wait for travelers,
There are other ways you could as well have gone.
Turn back now, wanderer, and kindly leave me.
To the grass,
And the flowers,
And the woodland folk I love."

O reluctant little road,
You need not scold so loudly—
I am going.
I sought you out because I thought you lonely—
I see that I was wrong.

I leave you to your wildness,
To be overgrown, to hide;
Only, when I leave you,
I pray you will not chide,
And say it was because of me
You slipped away and died.

Second prize poem written by Miss Luening follows:

Country Bedtime

The spring rain
Muses on my tin roof
In an unknown key,
A long wet octave
Of golden monotones
Tapped by April's
Slim wet fingers.

New Army Plane Proves Success

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Feb. 16 (AP)—The Army' newest transport plane took its maiden flight Saturday and landed after a 24-minute test cruise.

Officials in charge of the big ship, which Douglas Aircraft Company described as the largest transport of latest design in the country, withheld comment.

Known as the Douglas C-54, the four-motored giant was originally designed for cross-country and international commercial use as the DC-4. It was later converted under Army specifications for military use.

Many ships of the same type already are crowding the company's assembly lines.

With Ford Engines

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16 (AP)—A Martin medium bomber took to the air in a spectacular test flight Saturday, powered by the first aircraft motors to be made by the Ford Motor Company.

Army officers, aircraft and Ford Motor officials watched the trim craft make a short run down the runway of the Glenn L. Martin plant at Middle River, lift into the air and climb swiftly.

Martin test pilot Carl Hartley declared, after putting the bomber through its paces for nearly half hour, that the ship "handled beautifully and had plenty of reserve power left—even in a steep climb."

The regulation Pratt & Whitney engines, rated at 1,850 horsepower, were the first to leave the assembly line of the Ford River Rouge plant at Detroit.

Grazing Service Budget Aims to Save $250,000

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—R. H. Rutledge, Director of the Grazing Service, said his agency has adopted a budget calling for savings of $250,000 from last year as a war economy measure.

The reduction, he figured, is equivalent to the cost of clothing 2,500 troops or supplying 5,000 men with rifles.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Kent

Sevenoaks: Church Building, South Park, 3:30 p. m., April 3.

London

London (Thirteenth Church): March 12.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Town Hall, evening, March 30.

Yorkshire

York: Tempest Anderson Hall, Museum Gardens, 3 p. m., March 21.

United States

California

Alhambra: Church Edifice, 200 West Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Arcata: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Escondido: Elementary School Auditorium, Fourth and Broadway, 2 p. m., March 1. (Note change of hour.)

Lakeport: Orpheum Theater, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 12 m., Feb. 27. (Note change of hour.)

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 22. (Note change of hour.)

Needles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 1:10 p. m., Feb. 21.

Pittsburg: Junior High School, School Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

St. Helena: Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Colorado

Boulder: North Side Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): National Theater, 1326 E Street, N. W., 12:10 p. m., Feb. 24.

Florida

Ocala: Woman's Club, Adams and Tuscawilla Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Sanford: South Side Primary School, Fourteenth Street, between Magnolia and Palmetto Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Georgia

Rome: DeSoto Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington Public School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Glencoe: Church Auditorium, 330 Beach Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Quincy: Quincy Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 4 p. m., Feb. 22.

Indiana

Bedford: Greystone Hotel, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Vincennes: Fortnightly Club, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, Ninth and Pleasant, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Kansas

Kansas City (Third Church): Ben Hur Masonic Temple, Thirtieth and Connor, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Ford's Theater, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 24.

Michigan

Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fourth Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Nebraska

McCook: Temple Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Grammar School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

New Jersey

Irvington: Irvington High School, West Clinton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

New Mexico

Carlsbad: Carlsbad High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

New York

Great Neck: Great Neck High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 26.

Jackson Heights: Jackson Theater, 4031 Eighty-second Street, 10:15 a. m., Feb. 23.

Jamaica: Church Edifice, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

Ohio

Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Oklahoma

Cushing: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 22.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

Fort Worth (First Church): Paschal High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Virginia

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

Washington

Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Keyboard Maestro

White Studio

William Kappel

Nineteen-year-old pianist who has been chosen winner of the 1942 Town Hall Endowment Series Award in New York. Mr. Kappel, a native New Yorker, was selected from a list of candidates submitted by metropolitan music critics. The award is made yearly to an artist not over 30 who is considered by the critics and the Town Hall Music Committee to have given the outstanding performance of the year in Town Hall. Mr. Kappel is the youngest artist ever to win the award.

Secret Civilian Defense H. Q. Is Established in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Installation of a secret underground headquarters for civilian defense and formation of an actual "Defense Corps" of emergency workers under the supervising City Defense Council disclose that civilian defense is rapidly on the march, although with much less emotion and fanfare than that greeting defense preparations in the first days of the formal war.

California's pertinent author, William Saroyan, in his latest play, "Jim Dandy," says, substantially, all too truly: "I'm your best friend, see; so don't ask me to do anything for you." Perhaps there were too many Americans who in the war crisis in effect have echoed: "Sure, I want to do something for civilian defense, but don't ask me to discommode myself."

However, Los Angeles now thinks it has found enough volunteers, for no less than 85,000 have finished some training for emergency duty, with many already on post.

Before Pearl Harbor, the Defense Council couldn't get enough women for the Aircraft Warning Service. Now these is no complaint, other than the general one that blanketing volunteers under a formal Army Auxiliary would get more reliable discipline.

This business of training for defense assignments and of actually standing guard for three hours a night or so is proceeding in a deglamourized air, no doubt like that reported about the A. E. F. landing in northern Ireland, supposedly more grim than Australian or Canadian arrivals.

Civilians know they are being put out a bit in their normal routine, but they look on their duty as a job that must be done; they are basically glad to do it, even if they show little exuberance.

Defense volunteering finds no comparable rush to study for a post-war world, this latter horizon seeming almost as uninvestigated as it was in the twenties and thirties. While this continued disinterest may be discouraging for the prevention of another war, there is no doubt that the alert way in which Angelenos have "hopped-to" civilian defense will minimize any attack in this war.

One must report that doubts still linger that the coast will actually ever be invaded or bombed, despite the attacks on coast-wise shipping. Yet this doubt is overshadowed by a recognition that, if for nothing else, civilian defense must be indulged as a sort of atonement for the disinterest in world affairs which fathered the present mess.

How Much of a Jolt?

Many regard the blackout of the war's first week as merely a penalty for their unconcern as well as a stimulation to try making amends. There is no doubt that the shock of war entry shook loose the required avalanche of volunteers, but there of course is doubt as to whether it stimulated the proper interest in war objectives and the post-war "peace indestructible."

As an indication that the citizenry still can't seem to see beyond the end of its nose, chief concern here is with the Japanese problem, which is certainly under its nose, while Hitler seems oh, so far away.

When it comes to civilian defense, however, this community thinks itself unsurpassed, pointing to its major disaster councils reaching back to the early twenties. City and County each had co-ordinate groups, which molted into defense councils under State legislation long before Pearl Harbor. Now the secret civilian H. Q. symbolizes the readiness of the City-County defense.

The City, embracing about two thirds of the three millions in the metropolitan area, is proud of its "professional" Defense Corps. To a lesser degree, the County has a corps, although the periphery nature of the County's outlying jurisdiction complicates its job.

Reserve Is Well Organized

The City's Council emphasizes its Corps as an active group available for immediate duty during an emergency, while the Council itself, complying with the Office of Civilian Defense, has a planning and co-ordinating job going on all the time.

Fire-fighting service, under the Fire Chief, includes 10,000 auxiliary firemen, 2,400 volunteer members of some 60 rescue squads, and the 1,750 regular firemen.

Police services, under the City's Chief, are building toward a total of 15,000 volunteer auxiliaries; 8,000 are already under training. Some 2,000 additional are being trained for the bomb squad, augmenting the regular police force of 2,477.

The air-raid wardens are to number 20,000, when completely trained, aided by 30,000 fire watchers. Half the wardens are already sworn in, the rest are under training.

Public works, under the regular Board of Public Works, is a category embracing the 3,000 regular employees, plus the personnel of many private construction companies, who are volunteering their equipment also. Some 30,000 members of building trade and their unions have registered.

The City Engineer is organizing the utility services into a "professional" group of communication engineers, telephone and signal men, together with other pertinent technicians in private business.

Emergency medical services, mobilized under the City Health Officer, is including 500 volunteer doctors and 6,000 nurses and assistants, including many from the Red Cross.

Travel and Vacation Facilities in War Supported at Atlantic City Session

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 14—"This nation must maintain travel and vacation facilities for its people," W. Bruce Macnamee, Chief of the United States Travel Bureau, told members of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce at their annual dinner here last night.

"The experience of the other nations at war," Mr. Macnamee said, have caused our own Government to continue its efforts to encourage civilian travel for purposes of relaxation as far as consistent with our war program.

"The United States is profiting early in the war," he continued, "from the knowledge that too long hours at pressure work resulted in decreased production. This is a war of machines. The people who run the machinery to produce the machines are machines themselves in an economic sense. Every machine, human or otherwise, mut be immobilized periodically for reconditioning."

Mr. Macnamee felt confident that Atlantic City, one of the nation's outstanding seashore resorts, could look forward with confidence to a profitable future in keeping Americans fit for patriotic duty.

"I believe," he declared, "that the pageants and other celebrations for which Atlantic City has become noteworthy should be continued because they, too, afford enjoyable relaxation to maximum numbers.

"I want to reaffirm once more," he emphasized, "the assurance that the Government is keenly alive to the influences of this war on travel and recreation and that it is not going to be stampeded by hysteria into any premature action. To the contrary, I know that you have in Washington now not only a friendly and sympathetic interest, but you have a definite policy that was strikingly summarized only a few days ago in the words of the Surgeon General of the United States, Dr. Thomas Passan, who said:

"'A nation at war must see to it that its people—all of its people—get good food, healthful recreation, diversion, and relaxation, to promote health and morale.'"

Football Star Uses Field Tactics To Outwit Foes in Bataan Jungle

WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR ON THE BATAAN PENINSULA, Feb. 13, Delayed (AP)—Capt. Arthur W. Wermuth of Chicago, who has killed 116 Japanese and captured many more, is America's No. 1 one-man army to his fellow officers of the 57th Filipino Scout Regiment.

He "absolutely accounted" for at least 116 Japanese with his 45-caliber tommy-gun and Garand rifle, his fighting companions said today.

He has won the Silver Star for gallantry, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism, and the Purple Heart with two clasps.

Thrice wounded, he spent more than two weeks in January more behind the Japanese lines than the American. He has led so many scouting raids he has lost count.

His actions have forestalled many enemy attacks and prepared the way for American counterattacks.

Captain Wermuth, of Chicago, fights the war like he played football for Northwestern Military Academy at Lake Geneva, Wis.—fearlessly and for keeps. This 190 pounder with a Van Dyke beard is perfectly at home in the Bataan Mountains where he has spent many years.

His companion on many of his adventures is six foot one, 210-pound Corp. Crispin (Jock) Jacob, half Filipino.

Captain Wermuth first went on patrol on Jan. 6, when the 57th was holding the right flank of the Bataan front. He volunteered and slipped through several thousand Japanese to relieve an outpost cut off from the American lines.

He led the outpost back to new positions and, five days later, volunteered for a lone reconnaissance patrol. He got behind the Japanese front lines into a foxhole when a long line of Japanese crossed a ridge a short distance ahead.

"I worked them over with my tommy-gun and got at least 30 like ducks in a Coney Island shooting gallery," he said.

Five Filipino scouts patroling a nearby road heard the shooting and joined Captain Wermuth. Together they killed 50 or 60 more of the enemy.

The following day, with a marine, Carl Sheldon, who was visiting the front lines on a pass, and a few scouts, Captain Wermouth crawled 2,500 yards through the enemy lines into the foothills and located nearly 450 Japanese in bivouac.

He sent a runner back to notify a nearby artillery battery. Captain Wermouth and Sheldon crawled back a little, and the big American guns poured high explosives squarely into the bivouac.

Summarizing these experiences and others, Captain Wermuth said today he believed he would live to see his wife and to satisfy his ambition to arrange for Jock to attend a military school in the United States.

Inter-American Scientific Congress

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 16—Twenty-five top-flight astronomers from the United States and Canada will join Mexican natural scientists in discussing the un-war-like subject, "Time and Change in the Universe," at an inter-American Congress of Science called by President Avila Camacho to mark the inauguration of Mexico's new National Observatory at Tomanztintla tomorrow.

Foreign astronomers in attendance will include directors of the observatories of Harvard University, the University of Michigan, Princeton University and the Mt. Wilson, Yerkes and McDonald Observatories in the United States; and from Canada the Dominion Observatory in Victoria.

To last through Feb. 25, the Congress was convoked by Mexico's President not only as a good-neighbor gesture, but also "to offset as much as possible the paralysis of scientific and cultural activities in those countries devastated by war."

The Congress will be held in the old colonial city of Puebla, a few hours' motor trip from Mexico City.

Opening ceremonies will include the inauguration of the new observatory, where a giant new telescope, the second largest in Latin-America, has just arrived from the United States.

President Avila Camacho will preside at the opening session, assisted by Dr. Gonzalo Bautista, Governor of the State of Puebla; members of the President's Cabinet, rectors of various Mexican universities, and representatives of Mexican scientific societies.

Subsequent sessions will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers on mathematical and astronomical problems related to the central theme, "Time and Change in the Universe." Among the natural scientists attending will be Dr. Harlow S. Shapley, Director of The Harvard Observatory; Dr. Henry Norris Russell, Director of Princeton Observatory; Dr. Walter S. Adams, Director of Mt. Wilson Observatory, and Dr. Otto Struve, Director of the Observatories of Yerkes and McDonald, and others.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 1; April 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 1; April 5.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on March 8; April 12.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 1, 15; April 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 1, 15; April 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 1, 15; April 5, 19.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 560kc, on Feb. 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 1, April 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Feb. 22.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Feb. 22; March 8, 22; April 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 890kc, on March 15, April 19.

Lid-Lifting Due at Coming Rubber Probe?

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Truman Committee next Tuesday "will launch an investigation that will tear the lid off the rubber situation in this country," Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the Committee, declared today.

Senator Brewster told interviewers, "I know that Donald Nelson and his associates in the War Production Board are far from satisfied with the way Jesse Jones has handled the synthetic situation."

The United States' synthetic production last year was about 10,000 tons. Secretary of Commerce Jones, as head of the Federal Loan Agency, recently announced plans for construction of new plants which would provide about 400,000 tons annually by mid-1943—in addition to output previously planned.

The Maine Republican quoted Price Administrator Leon Henderson as saying: "The whole synthetic program is only a gleam in Jesse Jones' eye."

In an address to Summit County Republican organizations Senator Brewster said:

"We intend to find out the exact stage of the plans for the synthetic plants provided for in the $400,000,000 construction program.

"We believe we ought to know where they are going to be located, how fast they are going to be built and why some steps to expand synthetic production were not taken before disaster in the Far East overtook us."

The Washington investigation will be a closed session, Mr. Brewster said, with Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice's antitrust division, as the first witness. The Committee also will summon Mr. Jones and other Government officials and leading figures in the rubber industry, he added.

Steel Workers Speed War Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Pearl Harbor's bombing raid has moved thousands of workmen in the huge Youngstown district steel plants and other vital war industries to adopt a voluntary "speed-up system," something that labor organizations have resisted for years.

Many local plants have reported a big improvement in efficiency and morale of their working forces since Dec. 7, the day the Japanese planes attacked the United States. This also has resulted in saving much valuable material and virtually ended labor disputes.

"The workmen no longer act as though they feel that you are trying to get your pound of flesh out of them," commented an important executive of one big Youngstown concern. "They are working hard, doing even the tasks they don't like, quickly and cheerfully, and there is mighty little grumbling or bickering today.

"That is something that we've never been able to accomplish before."

Mattress Prices Up If Costs Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson told the bedding industry that he would permit price increases up to $1.30 on mattresses if producers are forced to use substitute, high-cost materials.

Mr. Henderson said the action was taken to protect the industry against rising cost resulting from curtailed supplies of sisal, manila, and henequin, fibers which the War Production Board has ruled important to the war program.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LADY wishes to sublet attractive pullman apartment until Sept. 1st. Write 240 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 201, Boston.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE ROOM for woman, semi-private bath; meals optional; Christian Scientist preferred. Call WO 1130 eves.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES wants load from Washington, D. C., or en route about Feb. 20th. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston. Tel. Tal. 2400.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged woman; must live in; 1 child; excellent salary. Box W-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WANTED—Organist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pleasantville, N. Y. Phone 1372 Pleasantville evenings.

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WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Elizabeth M.
Kettler's Jewelry Shop
Established 1903
632 G St., N. W.
GIFT ARTICLES
appropriate for every occasion

VIOLIN STUDIO
HENRI SOKOLOV
Violinist and Teacher
First Prize Graduate Conservatory of Music, Brussels, Belgium. Modern and Authentic Methods Taught. Individual and Class Instruction.
Telephone COlumbia 8841
Studio, 2440 Sixteenth St. N. W.

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

J. S. WADLEIGH
AMOCO
American Fuel and Range Oils
294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-6096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rinz Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

BANGOR NURSERY FLOWER SHOP
John Bergholt
Upper State St., Dial 6144
9 Hammond St., Dial 3410

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3780

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

SLACKS
are in the news. You'll need them for your defense job, and for your everyday life, too. Grey flannels, gabardines, colorful corduroys . . priced at $4.95.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

AMETHYST
Birthstone for February
Rings—Bracelets—Pendants—Brooches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-1311

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Distinctive Style and Quality in Home Furnishings
Modern or period furniture designed to meet dictates of discernment and *good taste.*
ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
12 South Main Street Tel. 113

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
A few at $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

New Millinery!
Youth and romance expressed in straw, felt or rayon belting!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Lynch's Bobbing Shoppe and Beauty Parlor
Hair Cutting—
Permanent Waving
And All Branches of Beauty Culture
450 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 1195

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

MANCHESTER

SPRING TIME
NEW RUGS
NEW MATTRESSES
NEW FURNITURE
It surely does things for you to brighten up the home—Gives you joy, pleasure and satisfaction—And you can work better too.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.

LEAVITT'S FEBRUARY SALE OF FABRICS
Thousands and thousands of yards of brand new Spring fabrics specially purchased for this event. For individuality, for smart style, for perfect fit—sew and save!
LEAVITT'S

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Your Car Must Have the
BEST OF CARE
You help in defense by attending to it. We help by giving your car expert and careful attention.
JENNEY
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
ELM AND BROOK

ALL KINDS OF
BEAUTY CULTURE
Expertly and Carefully Done
CALL 3726
Mrs. Sargent's Beauty Shop
450 LAKE AVENUE

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
We never bargain in Diamonds but we do offer you fine stones honestly priced.
926 ELM STREET

Tired of Winter?
It's SPRING at PARISEAU'S
Coats, Suits and Dresses. Step out in New Attire with the Smartest and Newest Styles.
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
1008 ELM STREET

Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

The Best Milk for All from
Our Modern Dairy
Delivered to Your Door
Phone 1627
PORTER'S MILK and CREAM
South River Road, Bedford, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NASHUA

Make Your Home **SING** with Color
by Consulting Poirier's Decorating Dept.
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Factory and House Wiring a Speciality
Electrical Appliances
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
175 Amherst Street Tel. 2660

Have An Individual Coiffure Created by
Isidore
YOUR HAIR STYLIST
55 Main Street Tel. 963

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 90

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Fine Linens and Domestics
• Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

PROVIDENCE

Emile
HAIRDRESSER
Put Your Head in Emile's Hands
121 Medway Street Telephone
Off Wayland Avenue DExter 8914

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your summer garments in our cold storage—25c plus regular cleaning charge—until April 1, 1942
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Henby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S Buy Wisely
and Save for **DEFENSE**
DISTINCTIVE FASHIONS
for
Southern and Resort Wear
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL
and
FUEL OIL
CLASSIC BLOUSES
White and Colors, $3.50
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS
FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

J. W. BRACKEN PHONE 27513
We Call for and Deliver
B and M
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
117 W. Charlotte Street Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MR. BELOFF . . . . . 20 E. BROAD
Expert Furrier Since 1905. He will Clean, Glaze, Repair, and Remodel your Fur Coat for..... $10 and up
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **NEW FURS**

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

MAGIC CITY
LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Dial 8121 *Licensed Sanitone Cleaners*
GARLAND'S
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
303 Franklin Road

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

Crossword Quiz Answers

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S	I	T		S		S		S		C	U	I		
T	E	E	S		T	U	B		H	E	E	P		
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724

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
2 MILLER-RITTER BLDG.
Phone 6079

MORGANTOWN

Dial 9325 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Luckey, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.
Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
Phone 9133

CC ASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

"EDITH'S"
161 Walnut Street Phone 4631
"Where you find style and economy"
DRESSES HATS
SUITS HOSIERY
COATS UNDERWEAR

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

SLIP COVERS
custom made
Murphy-Gamble LIMITED

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

Photographic Equipment and Supplies — Expert Developing and Printing
Garlick Films, Ltd.
87 Sparks Street 3-6244

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 Bank Street 2-4241

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-8111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified
Dry Cleaning and Storage

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5600
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

EDNA SLACK
RIGHT HATS at RIGHT PRICES
Spring Models Now on Display
227½ Yonge St. AD. 7614

THELMA BEAUTY SALON
Expert in All Branches of HAIRDRESSING
26 Years in Business—Fair Prices
1328 King St. W., Parkdale LA. 5421

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans.
Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4459
Reference Imperial Bank

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-3
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
ONGER COAL
CONGER PEERLESS COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201 Day or Night

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DON'T LET WASH DAY SPOIL YOUR HANDS
Hot and cold water, steaming clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your wash-day worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1528 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

FUR COATS
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada

DOMINION
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL
IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS 3 Pieces 1.25
CALL *Deckaux* FRONTENAC 3131

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Capable general maid required for MRS. WHITE, 9, Lyndale Avenue, London, N. W. 2. Telephone Hampstead 0538.

LONDON — Experienced cook and associate wanted for Christian Science house, Box W-1391, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—Willing resident house-maid required; good wages. Apply Monks Court Hotel, Reigate.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Residential chambers, 148, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, N. W. 3—Rest and study; special conveniences for nurses. Apply Housekeeper, Prim: 2890.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PHONES— F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS CARLTON 4354
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

• HATS •
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
54b, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2327

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13 Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1151

LONDON E. Wanstead

DOREEN SPEAR
Ladies' Hairdresser
29, High Street, Wanstead
'Phone Wanstead 3934

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

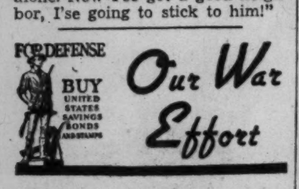
I have raised him up in righteousness, and I will direct all his ways: he shall build my city, and he shall let go my captives, not for price nor reward, saith the LORD *of hosts.*—ISA. 45:13.

Daily Anecdote

Good Neighbor

In the very center of the vast George Vanderbilt estate near Asheville an old Negro owned a tiny plot of land which no money could buy. Within sight of the palatial Vanderbilt mansion he sat on his small veranda, contentedly surveying his domain. Every possible inducement was offered the man to sell his land and move, but to every tender he invariably made the same reply.

"Now look here, sah," he would explain, as he leaned back in his old rocker, "all my life I'se been bothered with bad neighbors. Dey comes home 'toxicated and smashes my fence and steals my bacon. Now Colonel George here treats me square. He leaves my bacon alone. Now I'se got a good neighbor, I'se going to stick to him!"



Our War Effort

A little girl watched her mother's and father's worried expressions as they listened to the war bulletins over the radio. At the end of the news she piped up: "Daddy, aren't we going to win the war?" "Of course, darling," replied her father. "Then what are you worrying for if you know we're going to win?" —Regina (Sask.) Leader-Post.

* * *

The Motion Pictures Operators Union of Akron, Ohio, according to the Pathfinder, will present a $250 defense bond to the first American aviator who drops a bomb on Tokyo.

* * *

Sixteen Pennsylvania cities tore up enough abandoned street car rails to produce a dozen destroyers or two cruisers.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which has not been on active duty since Shays' Rebellion.
2. Indiana: Vincennes (1800-1813), Corydon (1813-1825).
3. A United States army flying field at Rantoul, Ill.
4. Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1891.
5. Korea.
6. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico in Florida.
7. A South American bird resembling a quail. In South America they are called partridges by Europeans.
8. Famous street in London.
9. Joe Di Maggio belongs to the New York Yankees.
10. Buffalo, New York.

Just for Fun

Gene Carr

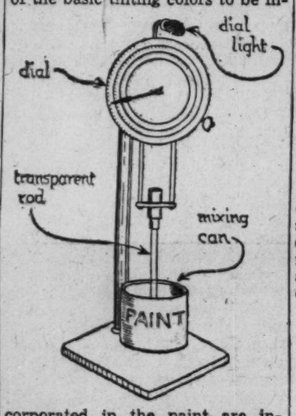
"How are you on homework?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Light Beam Is Used in Color Mixing?

The electric eye or photoelectric cell has a wide variety of uses. One such use is in measuring paint colors automatically in mixing cans of paint.

This is accomplished by a device which has a large, lighted dial, a photoelectric cell, and a transparent rod which extends down into the mixing can placed below the dial. The required proportions of the basic tinting colors to be incorporated in the paint are indicated on the dial. Setting the dial hand at the point indicated for the color desired establishes the level of the transparent rod in the mixing can.



A light beam is sent down this rod and is reflected from the surface of the liquid in the can, falling on the photoelectric cell. The instant the color reaches the correct level in the can it touches the end of the transparent rod, cutting off the reflection and instantaneously the photoelectric cell gives a stop-pour signal.

Photoelectric cells can be made to discriminate not only between light and shade but between different color vibrations as well. Varying types of cells are particularly sensitive to different colors of the spectrum. Caesium oxide photoelectric cells, for example, are most sensitive to colors of the infra-red end of the spectrum. Cells of potassium hydride, on the other hand, are more nearly comparable to the sensitivity of the human eye, being more sensitive to the central portion of the spectrum (the greens and yellows) than to either the blues or reds. By using several cells, each sensitive to a different portion of the spectrum, more accurate color measurements are obtainable than with the use of any individual cell alone.

A practical application of the sensitivity of the electric eye to color vibrations is found in the fact that makers of soft drinks and oil refiners set an electric eye to watching the flow of a stream of their product, and the unwinking, never-tiring electric optic will instantly signal any change in the color of the liquid—the color change indicating a change in quality.—W. P. Keasbey

Party Fun

Homonyms are words which sound alike but have different meanings. Each guest is given a sheet of paper on which is written the following list of sentences. Each sentence contains a pair of homonyms, but the space which the homonyms should occupy in the sentence is left blank. The guests are to try to fill in the blanks properly and the first to complete a correct list, or the one having filled in the most blanks correctly in a given time, is the winner. Here's a sample sentence and answer: "On hearing the news he —— in haste down the ——." Properly filled in, the sentence reads: "On hearing the news he **rode** in haste down the **road**."

1. The sergeant ordered the —— man to come ——.
2. He paid his —— and went to the ——.
3. —— you sell me some ——?
4. It is now quite —— that he should have used a ——.
5. A —— on a lark ate a —— in the park.
6. The evidence showed that they —— at about ——in the evening.
7. The dampness of their shoes was —— to the ——.
8. It is not —— hard to learn to —— as some seem to suppose.
9. When the landlady's boiling cabbage, your —— ——.
10. On the —— and treeless mountainside he suddenly came upon a ——.

Answers

1. fourth—forth. 2. fare—fair. 3. would—wood. 4. plain—plane. 5. pair—pear. 6. ate—eight. 7. due—dew. 8. so—sow. 9. nose—knows. 10. bare—bear.

Speaking of Signs

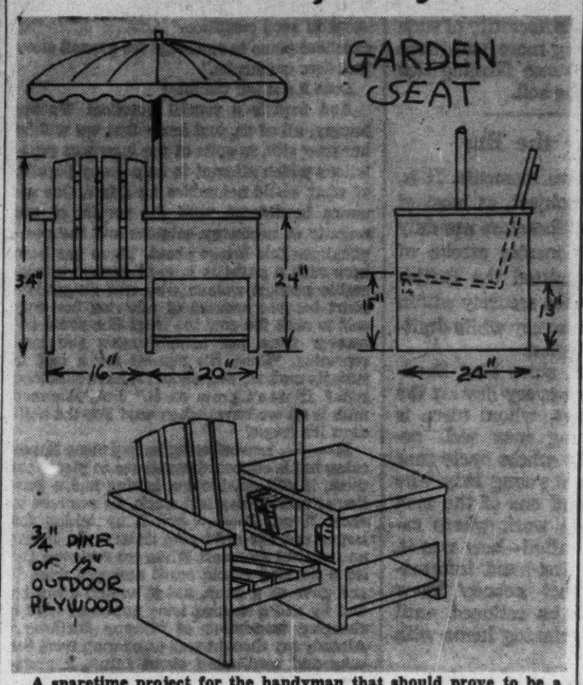
A restaurant in San Pedro, California, displayed a sign featuring "Dog Fish." The proprietor noticed that there were no calls for this particular fish and was about to take down the sign. Just about that time the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries changed the name of "Dog Fish" to "Grayfish." The sign was changed to conform to the new law and business improved.

A Chinese welder at a West Coast shipbuilding plant does not want to be mistaken as a son of Nippon. He had this sign painted on the back of his overalls: "Me Chinese Please. No Jap!"

Daily Quotation

TO HAVE a respect for ourselves guides our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.
—STERNE.

Make It Yourself



A sparetime project for the handyman that should prove to be a valuable addition to the garden this summer.

In Lighter Vein

Economical Way

Golfer: "Why, Jock, you've holed in one!"

Jock: "Aye. It's helpful that way—it saves wear and tear on the ball."

Imagination

"It certainly is a luxurious and grand feeling to just lie in bed and ring the bell for the valet."

"What are you talking about? You have no valet."

"No, but I have a nice bell."—Exchange.

One Example

Teacher in Latin class—"What is the meaning of alter ego?"

Student—"It means 'other I.'"

Teacher—"Can you give me an example of its use?"

Student—"He winked his alter ego."—Pathfinder.

Of Course

Mother was slow to comprehend what seemed so perfectly clear to little Sue. The pride of the family was talking about a "fedder."

"A 'fedder'?" mother questioned.

"Why, you know, Mummy," patiently explained Sue, "it's a leaf from a chicken."

The Procedure

Voter: "Senator, you promised me a job."

Senator: "But there are no jobs."

Voter: "Well, you said you'd give me one."

Senator: "Tell you what I'll do. I'll get a commission appointed to investigate why there aren't any jobs, and you can work on the commission."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Alfaro, Eloy (ä-loi′ äl-fä′-rō)—Ecuador's Ambassador to the United States.

Bürckel, Joseph (yō′-zĕf bür′-kĕl—Nazi Commissar for Alsace-Lorraine.

Djanel, Lily (lē′-lē′ jä′-nĕl′)—French singer now with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Fincati, Rear Admiral Mario (mä′-ryō fĕng-kä′-tē)—Argentina's Minister of the Navy.

Itamaraty Palace (ē′-tä-mä-rä′-tē)—Building where the representatives of the 21 American Republics met in Rio de Janeiro.

Kerr, Sir Archibald Clark (kär)—Britain's new Ambassador to Russia.

Matinezo, Dr. Eduardo Anze (äthwär′-thō än′-sā mä′-tē-nā′-sō) — Bolivia's Foreign Minister.

Nahas, Mustapha (Pasha) (mōos′-tä-fä nä-häs′ (pä′-shä))—Asked by King Farouk of Egypt to form a national union government.

Paxinou, Katina (kä-tē′-nä pä-ksē′-nōō) — Prominent Greek actress, now appearing in the United States.

Ríos, Dr. Juan Antonio (hwän än-tō′-nyō rē′-ōs)—President-elect of Chile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Amboina (ăm-boi′-nȧ)—Island of the East Indies, between New Guinea and Celebes.

Balikpapan (bä′-lĕk-pä′-pän)—Oil center on the east coast of Dutch Borneo.

Pontianak (pōn-tē′-ä′-näk)—Large trading center of Dutch Borneo.

Salween (sä′l′-wēn′)—River of Burma, flowing into Martaban Gulf.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Asking

Flint, Mich.

Twenty-five years ago a dirty-faced urchin entered what is now one of this city's most popular candy and drug stores. He ran his fingers along the outside of the showcase holding an assortment of candy. He had a difficult time deciding which one of the tempting display he would ask for. When a decision had been reached he was handed his candy. The clerk asked for the penny. Regretfully, the little fellow said simply, "I haven't any," and prepared to hand back his treasure.

Without any hesitation the clerk proceeded to give the child several choice pieces of candy. This kind act started a custom in that store that has endured for a quarter-century. In that time more than a half-million pieces of candy have been given to children who have come into the store.

In these stirring times many outstanding acts of heroism, kindness, and cooperation are being enacted throughout the world. The purpose of this column is to record such worthwhile events. Readers have a cordial invitation to submit contributions. All original material will be paid for at regular space rates.

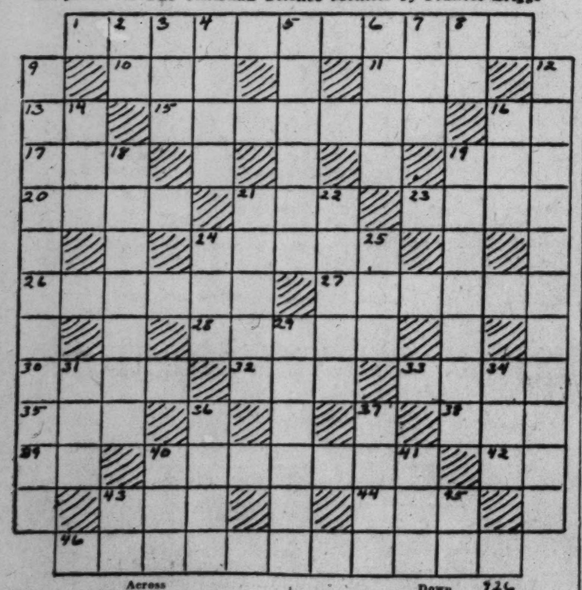
Where Would You Find—

1. The oldest military organization in the western hemisphere which is to mobilize for the first time since 1787?
2. The state whose first capitals were Vincennes and Corydon?
3. Chanute Field?
4. The birthplace of basketball?
5. The country known in recent centuries as the "Hermit Kingdom"?
6. Pensacola Bay?
7. A tinamou?
8. Park Lane?
9. The team to which the most valuable baseball player in the American League for 1941 belongs?
10. The American city whose slogan is "The City of Good Neighbors"?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was former name of Oslo?
10—What is the spike of a cereal plant?
11—What is a pithy or witty saying?
13—Aloft.
15—What is that with which a messenger or agent is charged?
16—Symbol for chromium is what?
17—To perch.
19—What Russian composer was also a military engineer?
20—What English river flows to North Sea?
21—It is said that Diogenes lived in what?
23—Who is Mr. Wickfield's clerk in "David Copperfield"?
24—What is a quantity of cut grain laid lengthwise and bound together?
26—What is a heavy iron implement for mooring a vessel?
27—Who was youngest of the three Fates?
28—What do you call a native soldier of British Army in India?
30—Who is Leonora's confidante in "Il Trovatore"?
32—Sea eagle.
33—What fiber is used for sacking, burlap, and the cheaper varieties of twine?
35—Melody.
38—Edge.
39—Lord Beaverbrook was born in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
40—What is a wooden golf club soled with brass or other metal?
42—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
43—Ocean.
44—What is one of limbs by which men or animals walk?
46—Who went to a ball in a pumpkin shell coach (poss.)?

Down

2—Pronoun.
3—What is a military engine for battering?
4—Who was goddess of the rainbow?
5—What is a fine gauze?
6—What prophet was originally a shepherd and dresser of sycamore trees?
7—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
8—Neuter pronoun.
9—Who are the men from "down under"?
12—What Attic culture hero was reputed to have given grain and its culture to mankind?
14—What was eaten in corner by certain Mother Goose character?
16—Hint.
18—What is a precepter?
19—What mythical creature was half man and half horse?
21—How many musicians entertained King Cole?
22—What would you use for "blankets" in making pigs in blankets?
24—What are the letters of international signal of distress?
25—Insect.
29—What do you call one who talks or writes tediously?
31—Point of a pen.
34—Britannia metal is composed chiefly of what?
36—What is a small, slender nail?
37—What is thousandth part of a monetary unit?
40—What is Celtic word for a mountain?
41—Snakelike fish is what?
43—What is Spanish for "you"?
45—What is the Cracker State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quick Action*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE HAD AN IDEA WHEN HE ASKED WHY OUR VANISHING CREAM DOESN'T MAKE THE BOTTLE VANISH...
MAYBE IT DOESN'T WORK ON GLASS...
RUB SOME ON THAT GLASS JAR STANDING ON THE RADIATOR... SEE IF IT MAKES THAT DISAPPEAR...
IT'S TOO HOT THERE ...LET'S TAKE IT OUT ON THE PORCH—
Putting hot bottle on cold porch.... TSK TSK
...THERE IT GOES...!
WOW!
POW
WHEW... THAT'S ENOUGH FOR ME!
SLAM
..ME TOO!

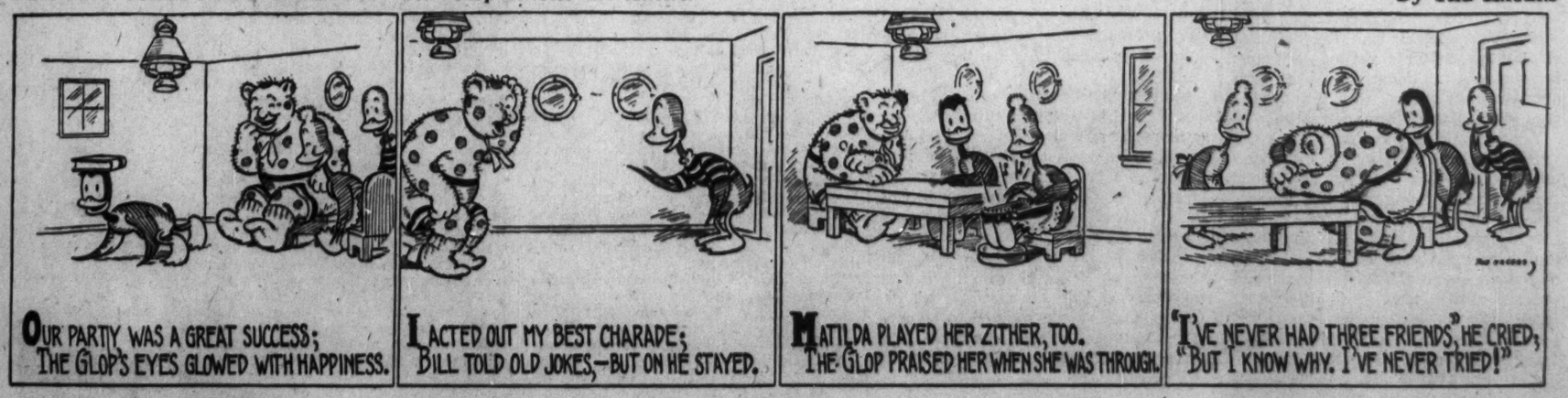
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Si-e-e!*

By RODGERS

I asked ol' Joe if he had ever seen any of those queer fish the Boss and I heard about yesterday—
"Oh, once in a while something like that is washed up on the beach," he wagged—
"But there's no need to worry about them. They stay out where it's deep and mind their own business!"
"Hum-m-! A great thing, this minding one's own business!" I couldn't help thinking.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Glop Knows the Answer*

By THE HAGERS


OUR PARTY WAS A GREAT SUCCESS; THE GLOP'S EYES GLOWED WITH HAPPINESS.
I ACTED OUT MY BEST CHARADE; BILL TOLD OLD JOKES,—BUT ON HE STAYED.
MATILDA PLAYED HER ZITHER, TOO. THE GLOP PRAISED HER WHEN SHE WAS THROUGH.
"I'VE NEVER HAD THREE FRIENDS," HE CRIED; "BUT I KNOW WHY. I'VE NEVER TRIED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taking Singapore

How the Japanese took Singapore is now less important than how the peoples of the United Nations take its fall. Military results of the loss of the great gate to the Indian Ocean are bad enough. At the least they mean a vast advantage to the Japanese in their attacks on Burma and Java. At the most they threaten early fighting in Australia and India with the war prolonged by years. But even the military results will be profoundly affected by the way the peoples of the United Nations respond to this defeat.

They can, as Mr. Churchill said in his announcement of the surrender, "draw from the heart of misfortune the vital impulses of victory." They can use this experience as a spur and corrective. Or they can let it produce recriminations and divisions which would weaken their front. We are all tempted at such a time to blow off steam, to vent our frustration on a scapegoat. But the best test of a Nation—as of an individual—is how it meets adversity. Today the call is not for angry, ignorant and irresponsible criticism, but for aroused, informed and steadfast determination.

Clearly, Americans who really want to win the war will not let themselves be tricked into mere annoyance with Britain over Singapore or the escape of the German ships from Brest. Mr. Churchill confessed that he had believed it would be madness for the Japanese to attack Britain and the United States. It was. But such miscalculation of Axis desperation explains much about Singapore—as about Pearl Harbor. The British might have said a great deal about Pearl Harbor—and its connection with Singapore.

Since 1908 Britain and America have had an unwritten understanding by which the United States Navy was the chief guardian of peace in the Pacific while British fleets policed the other oceans. Even after some ships were sent to the Atlantic last year, American power was counted on to restrain Japan.

When all is known Pearl Harbor will explain why Japan has moved so freely, without fear of having supply lines cut, why the Philippines have not been relieved, why American fighter planes have not appeared in greater volume in the Dutch Indies. It does not explain why the British were so slow to reinforce Singapore, although the basic reason apparently is the old one—being spread too thin. That is a fault with which all of us at home can help to cope—by turning out the planes and tanks and anti-aircraft guns that are needed at a hundred points.

Meanwhile, individually and as nations, we shall help most if we apply our criticism as close home as possible. We all know we have not done all we could. Let us first look again to see what we can do. Let us examine sharply but judiciously the mistakes of those who have failed to be alert, who permitted a Pearl Harbor and a Brest. Let us demand that the men who are managing the allocation of planes make Singapore the last place where Allied troops had to fight without air protection.

But let us take Singapore as well as the Russians took all the disasters they suffered last year. Let us, like the Russians, come back.

A More Settled Agriculture

Country editors, whose numerous duties include the reading of dozens of "exchanges," no doubt are noting, through the non-appearance of rural auction advertisements, an improvement in the condition of agriculture. Especially during February and October, preceding the semi-annual "moving day," on farms, the rural press, through its farm-auction "ads" has come to be regarded as an economic barometer.

During the trying years of 1931 to 1934, country weeklies carried these notices in such number as to foster the impression among those not conversant with conditions that agriculturists were a somewhat nomadic race. But with the coming of "better times" and higher farm prices, announcements of farm auctions have shrunk to a thin trickle of closing-out and dispersion sales.

Far from being a migrant, the average farmer has no desire to move and does so only as a last recourse. When America was young and the pioneer wanted to change localities, it frequently meant nothing more than loading his meager household effects in an ox-drawn covered wagon and moving onward until a tract of likely-looking land, available for homesteading, was located. Now, the process of moving is considerably more complicated. It involves days, even weeks, of searching for a favorable location. "Pulling up stakes" today involves not only the transfer of a vastly increased quantity of household and agricultural appurtenances but also severance of deep-rooted friendships formed through attendance at Grange and Farm Bureau meetings. Happily, the necessity of such removals is becoming more and more remote as common-sense farming ties ruralists closer to the soil.

Nutmeg by the Bar

Soap has its elusive moments. It is, in fact, a slippery subject, as most of us know. Most of us therefore are duly impressed by that master stroke of strategy which permitted the British authorities to keep soap securely within the grasp of official secrecy while drafting the soap-ration rules.

Now, how was it, since Mrs. Snodgrass' husband rides every day on the bus with Mr. Briggs, whose niece is engaged to a young man well acquainted with a lady whose uncle runs a restaurant where a young lady who knows the nephew of one of the men who do the clerical work where rationing rules are drafted—how was it, with this line of first-hand information wide open, that nobody knew soap was going to be rationed until little Willie came grinning home with the good news?

Ah, like all great thoughts, the one that has put the hoarders in a lather—without soap—was as simple "as pie." And quite appropriate to some pie, too. For it was "nutmeg." The authorities just called soap by another name. "What's soap to us," they said in effect, "is nutmeg to you." Then they went to work on a law to ration the nation's "nutmeg."

This explanation adds much-needed spice to a batch of rather heavy news at the moment. It is heartening to know that one *can* get a firm grip on soap and come up as British rationing officials did, without even bumping the head on the washstand.

Ready for Call

Approximately 9,000,000 men have been added to the 17,500,000 registered for military service or already under arms in the United States.

It seems significant that nearly three-fourths of the new number presented themselves to the draft boards on the first of the two days set for registration. Some observers remarked that those who signed up were if anything even more eager and enthusiastic than those who appeared at the two prior registrations. This was attributed to the fact that the Nation is now actually at war, a step it had not reached in the earlier instances.

But a part of the explanation may also lie in the fact that most of the registrants this time are men of 35 to 44 whose experience gives them a deeper understanding of what is involved in the war. Numerous instances are noted of father-and-son registrations, sons reporting in the 20-year-old category. Among these it is safe to say that every father would prefer to be called ahead of his son.

And to put it coldly, with a view to the future, the country can better spare some of its 40-year-olds than sacrifice too large a portion of its younger generation. The Army understandably calls for young men for task forces. Their athletic verve and stamina is useful. But before going too deeply into the deferred classes of the 21-to-35 registration it would be well to begin drawing on the group now added above that age.

The War Department, through Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, has let it be known that Army standards necessarily will be lowered to take some men previously passed over because of minor physical defects. What then about the minor physical defect of age? One argument used is almost humorous. Young men must be taken, it is said, because soldiers in the field often have to go without sleep for long periods. Many a man in his forties is much less dependent on sleep than he was in his twenties.

Family allowances also are being worked out to permit the induction of some registrants now deferred because of dependents. Certainly men without dependents in the older group should be called before it is necessary to call fathers from their homes in the younger group.

In fact, it may generally be said that the men of 35 to 44 who have just registered as military material ask no favors. They would be glad to be considered on equal footing with the men under 35. They are ready for service.

Our Readers Say—

France Fights On—For Food

Excerpts from a letter from unoccupied France, dated Dec. 1, 1941

Dear C—

To give you an idea of conditions of our life, I wish I could send you the advertisements in the papers. Here are two picked at random: one person wanted to "exchange a signed mandolin against one pair of child shoes in good condition." Another offers "an excellent piano in exchange for a small stove that does not smoke."

Does it not tell the tale?

And food is a crucial question! We are hungry, all of us, and know that we will be hungrier still, in spite of the ingenious regulations which attempt to help many partake of what would not suffice for a few. One remains bewildered with the results of our scarcity of necessary eatables and the complications this brings about. There has been here such a pathetic lawsuit against a miserable peasant woman who was dragged to court because accused of allowing her only calf to suck the cow too long! She could not recover from her astonishment; she kept repeating, "Sure, it's natural for a calf to suck its mother; why should it have skimmed milk? It won't grow on it." But, skimmed milk is all we have; when any! For the children it's tragic!

M———, remembering he had some tinned cakes in his cupboard, wrote me to please eat them, if still eatable; so, having had a particular somber day last week, we resolved to cheer it up, T——— and I, by taking the largest one out and trying its contents. It was an eventful moment! When we removed the lid a decided rancid smell emerged from it and gave us a pang, but it wafted away by and by and a shining icing appeared with a cheering inscription of "Happy Birthday." Already my thought was wandering from the cake and meditating about future happenings, but T———, the practical person, proceeded to cut it. It was so hard that it took our strongest kitchen knife, her powerful muscles united with her indomitable decision to secure two parts out of it. We tasted them carefully. The cake had a slightly rancid flavor; we revelled in it. We decided then to make the remainder last as long as possible and to partake from it again only at what we still, through force of habit, call luncheon.

Children are in dire need of clothing, no warm materials can be bought; shops are empty.

I have an active correspondence with B——— who is in the Pyrenees; he is building wooden pipes such as they use in Sweden. We have had a nice day today, but all our chestnuts were frozen by the cold of October.

Will this reach you in Yuletide? I hope so; I cannot write to all my dear friends so do it for me. Tell them my one wish is that we may meet again over here in '42, if not in Paris in the spring or here in the summer, surely somewhere for Christmas; to still be able to hear from them, is my one comfort. I do hope peace may still be preserved on your side! YOUR OLD PAL M.

The Bookshelf

Myth and Counter-Myth

Dr. Gustav Stolper, author of THIS AGE OF FABLE (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $3), is impressed with the remarkable scope given to man's lamentable myth-making faculties by the events of the last two decades. Reasonably and constructively enough, he sets out to examine some of the more important and relevant myths, to bring neglected facts into prominence, to nail up a few witch words and fairy-godmother words, to restore perspective, and, in short to "help . . . find the right answer by putting the questions right."

His scope may be indicated by a selection of chapter headings: Of Perfect Capitalism; Of Perfect Planning; Of Poverty Amidst Plenty; Of Have and Have-not Nations; Of Britain's Degeneracy; Of the Workers' Paradise; Of the German Miracle; Of Decadent Democracy and Efficient Dictatorship. Most people's favorite myths may be found somewhere between his covers. So may his own; but they, of course, are not treated as myths.

This is, in fact, a book quite extraordinary in its blend of naïveté and disingenuousness, of penetration and prejudice, of wide scope and incompleteness. The debaters' points to be made against Dr. Stolper would fill pages, but he has partly safeguarded himself against these with the disclaimer to scientific standards offered in his Preface. However, a legitimate first approximation is one thing; the deliberate omission of evidence bearing on that approximation—necessarily deliberate, for the evidence is contained in the very authorities, sometimes the very pages, which he cites—is quite another.

His analysis of Perfect Capitalism is first-rate. But having analyzed Perfect Capitalism he quietly drops the adjective, leaving the analysis to stand as a description of laissez faire as it actually was; as though no economist, from John Stuart Mill through A. C. Pigou down to J. R. Hicks (to cite only the nonsocialists) had ever indicated the flaws in even its theoretical mechanism.

He talks sound sense about Have and Have Not nations up to a point, and then blandly forgets that there are such things as tariffs, quotas, and colonial preferences. He writes of Britain as no avowed British propagandist would dare to write—the chapters concerned read like nothing so much as election-eve literature put out by Conservative Party headquarters—and all that an English reader, glad enough in all conscience to hear the motherland well spoken of, can do is to beg him to "lay off."

On the "Workers' Paradise" (Russia) he offers little but vilification, satisfactory perhaps to the emotions but hardly adequate; and he leaves it clearly to be inferred that standards of living have declined in the last ten years, although the very chart in Colin Clark's "Conditions of Economic Progress" which he cites elsewhere as reliable authority shows for Russia, over that period, a meteoric rise. And so on.

Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi: these weapons of debate are irritating enough where expected—in the hands of the enemies of truth, liberty, and human dignity. To find them used by one claiming to champion these things is disheartening. H. C.

Scylla and Charybdis

C. O.'s and Freedom in Wartime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a free country it is not blind obedience or hate-filled hysteria that fills the ranks of its Army and Navy. The Christian can continue to think as a Christian, his spiritual poise unruffled, though war is under way.

Because viewpoint is all-important, I believe a letter which appeared in the New York Times a few months ago is of unusual interest. It was written by a young man who had previously been classified as a conscientious objector. As the months had gone on, however, although "not retreating a single sentence," he had applied for reclassification under 1-A. His conclusions are significant:

"During these last months I have gradually become aware that if human conscience be my sole guide, this same conscience demands that I respect the decision of the conscience of others. This fact is supplemented by that which has disturbed me from the beginning, namely that although my arguments against war have been and still are irrefutable to me, still there have been arguments against me that I have never been able to satisfactorily answer.

"The outstanding one is, 'If we were all pacifists, how would democracy and freedom be saved?' Having no answer that the vast majority of people would believe, understand, or be able to use, it appears to be my duty to help the majority in the method they choose, though this choice may be forced upon them because they do not seem to know another way.

"So, though my conscience has not changed and I still have no illusions that the results of any war can be primarily good, or that killing can be part of Christian behavior, I do recognize that since human conscience is not infallible, there is a higher law by which to be governed. This law is the law of God which governs us directly, not necessarily through conscience, but by its existence. I hope with all my heart that it is the government of this law which leads me now to give up my claim to exemption as a conscientious objector." B. G.

Lexington, Mass.

Peace Bonds?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You advocate buying Defense Bonds. How can I buy Defense Bonds when this money is going to be used for bombers? But I want to be of help to my country. Why couldn't the Government issue peace bonds of some kind? We also need money for preparing for world peace. We, honest conscientious objectors would buy bonds and more bonds with joyful hearts. READER

Elmhurst, Ill.

"War Not Won by Yielding"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The conscientious objector is not looked on in at all the same way in Britain as that depicted in your letter titled, "War Not Won by Yielding," which appears to relate to the American point of view. In this country today the person who genuinely objects to participation in war in any form on the grounds of moral or religious conscience, is ostracized neither by the social system nor the individual. He is permitted by law to be registered according to his convictions and then to appear before a tribunal for the purpose of stating his case. I do not believe that it would be an exaggeration to say that almost exclusively where the claimant is quite genuine his claim is allowed. He is then required, in most cases, to perform work of national importance, such as, for example, employment in agriculture. The unscrupulous are quickly weeded out and detailed to one of the fighting services.

A man is to be no less respected for placing his belief in God before his desire of personal liberty than is the man who is willing to kill and maim to preserve that same liberty. It is the sincerity of each individual which is to be judged, and, indeed, it is quite evident that this is the very way that the people of this country do judge. It is quite another question, however, when it comes to deciding which is the most nearly right in the particular circumstances with which we are faced at the moment, and there is little doubt that the man who is prepared to take up arms in defense of the cause of freedom, personal liberty, equality of franchise, and the sanctity of home privilege, even though he has to subjugate his inherent sense of higher morality in so doing, is pursuing the course nearest right today.

Here it might be interesting to note that the conscientious objectors form a very small, very inconsiderable percentage of the eligible population, a percentage which grew less as the danger became more clearly defined. But even so, because the law is established in free debate by the chosen representatives of the electorate and in an uncoercive manner, and administered freely and impartially, it would be wrong to say that he who availed himself of these citizen rights was guilty of an act calculated to be against the best interests of the community.

For our expression of democracy is sufficiently generous as to admit of the fact that in the collective body there must needs be many facets, many shades of opinion, many and varying states of mental development which, to preserve this very democracy, must be allowed, even in such grave extremities as these, to continue, guided but unfettered. Taken then, objectively, what greater proof that they fight for freedom could those conscripts who fight have than to know, even in the heat of battle, in the midst of danger, in the spate of aggressive nationalism, that the mode of life for which they have taken up arms, would have allowed themselves exemption from military service had their conscience so directed them?

Those of us, in the services or out of them, who have watched our towns and cities wantonly bombarded from the air; seen the architectural symbols of our heritage pounded into worthless rubble; heard little children cry out in terror; known the nauseating horror of the night attack; listened to the screech and scream, the crash and crumble of high explosive in the street; smelled the acrid fumes of fire and the wisp of cordite, have a very real reason for satisfaction with the conduct of affairs in this country. We are well pleased with our parliamentary system, which, even in the hour of direst peril, was able to maintain the principle of freedom of conscience and to protect the cherished prerogatives of the individual.

The exemption, then, from military service of the man whose conscience is opposed to war is no weak-kneed pandering to sect or class but a patent proof of the vitality of our democracy, and a standard raised by which we fight. GEOFFREY SHRUBSALL

Epsom-Ewell, Surrey, England

The Wide Horizon

Japan and the Philippines

By Manuel Buaken

Mr. Buaken is a native of the Philippines, a student of the islands' history, and a writer on Filipino topics.

Propaganda leaflets distributed by Japan in the Philippines inform the Filipino people that here is their chance to "build a new and greater Philippines, free from American exploitation and the domination of the white race"—all this by virtue of Japan's "benevolence and generosity to the Filipino people"!

We Filipinos remember Japanese "benevolence"—down the centuries! So we sharpen our bolos.

The earliest contacts of the Philippines with Japan were established through the plundering raids of Japanese pirates, extending from the fourteenth century through the seventeenth century. Among the most terrible of these was the notorious Taisfu, who after infesting the seas of China and Cambodia, turned his fleet of junks toward the Philippines, where they were attacked by a Spanish squadron and destroyed in a battle on the Cagayan River.

Again in the latter part of the sixteenth century, Japan sought to seize the Philippines. Hideyoshi Toyotomi had succeeded in unifying feudal Japan and was ready to embark on the conquest of the rest of Asia. Korea, China, India, the Philippines and the South Seas he had marked as rightful parts of the Japanese Empire. By letter he ordered the Spanish governor at Manila to surrender the islands to Japan, saying, "It is easy to extend the course of my expedition a little and take Luzon."

The Spanish governor put off Hideyoshi with counter-proposals for trade treaties, and in the course of a few years, the Japanese imperialist found his hands full with his unsuccessful attempts to take Korea and China.

There followed a period of several centuries during which the Philippines were little reminded of Japan, for the leaders of Japan kept that country in hermit-like seclusion. But the emergence of the Nipponese in the modern day was marked by resumption of aggressive activities.

* * *

Our people remember bitterly the tricks and threats and frauds practiced by the Japanese to establish themselves in Davao, on the southern island of Mindanao, and in other parts of the Philippines. Philippine laws are framed to prevent ownership of land by aliens (Americans not included here), but the Japanese have found ways to evade these laws. In many cases, Japanese men married Filipino women, and after a short time, the title to the land was transferred to the children.

In other cases they acquired leases from the Mohammedan Filipinos (Moros) by spreading lies that the Commonwealth Government was about to abolish the Mohammedan religion and take possession of Moro property. So by trickery and force, the Japanese obtained title to many thousands of acres of land in Mindanao, capable of rich yields of hemp, rubber, rice, and cotton; bearing valuable timber, and holding underneath the surface untold deposits of iron, tungsten, gold, chromite, manganese, and oil—a land of many streams and food-bearing waters.

When the Philippine Government tried to dislodge these Japanese, from their colony at Davao, in 1935, Tokyo threatened violent action.

* * *

The Japanese have made continual raids upon Philippine forests. Pirate freighters, manned by Japanese, have hauled away valuable hardwoods of some lonely Philippine jungle, often killing the native who protested. The constabulary force could not be large enough to patrol 10,000 miles of shoreline.

Japanese have been forbidden to fish in our waters, but their floating canneries continually raided Philippine waters. Their "benevolent intentions" toward the Philippines were known to us by the fact that these tuna boats were manned by Japanese conscript naval reservists and were equipped with wireless and two-way radio sets.

These boats were powered with Diesel engines. Converting such boats into torpedo boats and mine-layers doubtless took but a few hours. These Japanese killed many innocent Filipino fishermen in lonely waters, during the years the United States continued to trust Japan.

The Japanese have shed many crocodile tears over the alleged abuse of Filipinos by Americans. But the Filipinos jeer at their promises of a new order. They only tighten their belts—and sharpen their bolos.

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